

One killed in Jerusalem terror attack

AT least one person was killed and nine others wounded, one critically, last night when terrorists, armed with automatic weapons, grenades, and explosives, attacked the pub and cafe area in Jerusalem's downtown Nahalat Shiva section.

Two terrorists were shot dead by border policemen, the police spokesman said. At 1

a.m., police were continuing to search for possible additional terrorists.

The terrorists apparently first opened fire at about 11:30 p.m., a time when the cafes and pubs on Yosef Salomon Street, near Zion Square, are busy, and continued firing as they made their way down the street to Hillel Street, leaving several wounded scattered in their path.

None of the grenades thrown by the terrorists exploded. Four grenades were found in the area and were detonated without damage or injury by police sappers.

Nahalat Shiva is a narrow walkway crowded with cafes and stores, and is an extension of Jerusalem's popular Ben-Yehuda pedestrian mall.

"I heard gunfire from under my window, grabbed my kids, and hid

under the bed," said Gilly Fefferman, who lives above one of the cafes in the area.

Fefferman said they stayed there until anti-terror units told him and other civilians it was safe, and ordered them to leave the house.

President Ezer Weizman and Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert visited the site last night. "This was a

very serious incident," Weizman told *The Jerusalem Post*, but declined to comment further until he heard further details.

Olmert also described the attack as serious, and said it would require a strong reaction by the government, although officials would have to wait until all the details of the attack were known.

Dr. Ahmed Tibi, an advisor to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, con-

demned the attack, Israel Radio reported.

Seven of the wounded were taken by Magen David Adom ambulances to Hadassah-University Hospital, Ein Kerem. One of them died later, one was reported in critical condition, and the other five were reported in serious condition, a hospital spokesman said.

Three of the wounded were taken to Bikur Holim Hospital, but

there was no report on their condition.

Police and army anti-terror units combed the area after the attack, searching for additional terrorists.

Storeowners noted that the area is usually much more crowded at that time of night, but rain that fell earlier in the evening kept many visitors away.

Christopher seeking to reduce gaps between Israel, Syria

DAVID MAKOVSKY

WHILE gaps between Israel and Syria remain wide, discussions have taken on a visibly more concrete character as Secretary of State Warren Christopher launches a week-long effort to advance those talks as he meets Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Jerusalem this morning.

Christopher will see Syrian President Hafez Assad tomorrow, the first of his two trips to Damascus this week. He will also visit Kuwait, underscoring US resolve in confronting Iraq's dispatch of troops toward the border.

The differences between Israel and Syria seem more defined on each of the four sets of issues — scope of Golan withdrawal, character of peace, timetable and linkage between the first two issues, and security arrangements.

Progress has been made in a fifth area, public gestures, which the US hopes will help ease the substantive part of the negotiations. When asked yesterday about the significance of Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara giving an interview to Channel One over the weekend, Christopher said: "The movement is very significant in symbolic terms, and I think I would urge that attention be paid to that rather than solely to the substance of what he said... I think he indicated the gaps that remain... and thus indicated the distance we have to travel."

Christopher said he would not engage Shara over the substance of some of his remarks, such as his insistence that Syria never shelled an Israeli civilian area.

Rabin yesterday welcomed Shara's interview as a step forward, but said gaps remained in peace talks between the two states.

"I think it was a positive step especially given the fact it hadn't happened before," Rabin told Channel One. "Regarding the contents, obviously the gaps remain but in every process of bridging between an Arab state that was in a state of war, which in its time desired our destruction, the process is sometimes slow and sometimes fast."

A senior administration official privately said he thought both sides are at the stage of beginning to understand the rationale of the other's negotiating positions.

"Once this happens, it changes the terms of the negotiations," he said. He insisted that the negotiations are not near the "endgame phase," but remain in the exploratory phase, which is marked by continued incremental progress.

Israel sources said the Christopher visit will focus primarily on security arrangements and the timetable for withdrawal and normalization, while the senior administration official insisted that he foresees no special areas of focus.

The current status on the various issues is:

- Extent of withdrawal: While Rabin steadfastly refuses to publicly spell out the extent of withdrawal, leaks have begun to appear in print. A reported map of IDF recommendations to Rabin last spring disclosed last week calls for yielding most of the Golan and most settlements.

Despite Rabin's insistence that Syria does not know the extent of withdrawal, a senior Israeli source claims that a more subtle technique has been applied. "Christopher has said to Assad something like this: 'Rabin has not told me how much he would withdraw, but my impression is that he is ready for full Golan withdrawal.' Christopher used that language with Rabin's authorization."

(Continued on Page 2)

US prepares 'formidable force' to confront Saddam

Jerusalem Post Staff and news agencies

THE US began massing "a formidable military force" of warplanes, high-tech missiles and ground troops in the Gulf yesterday as administration officials warned Saddam any Iraqi attack on Kuwait would be soundly defeated.

President Bill Clinton interrupted a weekend at Camp David to meet at the White House with his national security team.

Meanwhile, 18,000 Marines from Camp Pendleton, California, were put on alert for possible deployment to the Gulf and the first of some 4,000 US Army soldiers from Fort Stewart, Georgia, began boarding planes for the region.

A British frigate, HMS Cornwall, arrived off Kuwait City yesterday morning.

In Jerusalem, the government and military intelligence services yesterday kept a wary eye on the crisis on the Kuwaiti border, but officials assessed that Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein was not likely to attack Israel again.

Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak briefed the cabinet on the developments in Iraq and said Israel did not need to take special protective measures. "But some ministers were not satisfied."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday Iraq apparently no longer had the capability to launch missiles at Israel, but any surprise Scuds would draw "an unprecedented" counter-attack.

"If he tries again to fire Scuds — which according to all signs he no



US Army Col. Bob Smalser speaks to reporters in front of a line of ready-for-combat M-1A1 tanks at the Camp Doha base, north of Kuwait City yesterday. (AP)

longer has — then I think he will invite on himself an unprecedented attack," Peres told Israel Radio from Paris.

Returning later in the day to

Israel, Peres added: "The tension in the Gulf will not affect our talks with [US Secretary of State] Warren Christopher. If the Iraqi president persists in his actions, the

Iraqi people will pay the price." Christopher, starting a Middle East peace shuttle, said yesterday the US would consider measures to protect Israel if it was threat-

ened by Iraq. "Certainly, if it turned out to be necessary we would consider any additional steps that seemed to be prudent for Israel," Christopher

said in answer to a reporter's question. He did not elaborate.

In a speech last month, CIA director James Woolsey said Iraq was "still hiding Scud missiles, chemical munitions and its entire biological weapons warfare program."

His comments contradicted the findings of a UN commission that the missiles and chemical weapons had been eliminated in line with the terms of the Gulf War ceasefire.

In the Gulf, a large force of US warplanes rushed to join the growing naval and army contingents.

Kuwaiti tanks rumbled into desert strongpoints near the frontier after Iraq reiterated threats to take unspecified action within days unless the UN eases Gulf War sanctions strangling its economy.

"We will not allow the tragedy...to be repeated, no matter what the cost," said Kuwaiti Information Minister Sheikh Saud Nasser al-Saud al-Sabah, referring to Iraq's 1990 invasion.

He said Kuwait's own forces had been fully deployed on the border and added that if the Iraqis north of the border adopted an offensive position "that is the time to take action."

Palestinians, burned by their support of Saddam in 1991, were more cautious yesterday, with leaders carefully reserved on the new crisis. In Kuwait, a Palestinian group yesterday condemned an Iraqi military buildup near the border, saying it could only harm Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular.

(Continued on Page 2)

Cabinet approves Shahak as next chief of staff

Jerusalem Post Staff

THE cabinet yesterday unanimously approved the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Amnon Shahak as the next chief of general staff.

Shahak, currently deputy chief of general staff, was formally nominated by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin last Thursday.

Immediately after the vote, Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak congratulated Shahak and wished him success. "This is an excellent appointment of an officer who is extremely talented and experienced," Barak said.

In the afternoon, Barak met with Maj.-Gen. Matan Vilnay, Yitzhak Mordechai, and Uri Saguy and informed them of the cabinet decision.

In the next few days, Rabin, Barak, and Shahak are to discuss who will succeed Shahak as deputy chief of staff, and other changes in the general staff.

Vilnay and Mordechai are the chief contenders for Shahak's old job, and there is some speculation that they will both get it — on a two-year rotation.

Also in line for replacement are the heads of Northern and Southern Commands — Mordechai and Vilnay — the chief quartermaster, the heads of the Manpower and Operations Branches, and perhaps a replacement for Saguy as chief of Military Intelligence.

Cabinet slams Namir's remarks on aliya

BATSHEVA TSUR

THE government yesterday took the unusual step of roundly condemning Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir's remarks about the poor quality of immigrants from the CIS, but refrained from singling her out by name.

At the same time, the Zionist Forum sent a formal request for her dismissal to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, saying that she did not deserve to be a minister, "let alone minister of labor and social affairs."

The forum's presidium also blamed Namir for the decrease in the number of academics and professionals arriving.

Namir responded in a statement, saying: "The Zionist Forum is a political body that serves the Likud."

At the cabinet meeting, all the ministers — except Namir — voted in favor of a resolution, put forward by Rabin — in his own name — on the basis of a draft drawn up by Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban. Rabin and Tzaban had discussed the issue over the weekend in an attempt at damage control.

The government reaffirmed its commitment to the Law of Return, "the essence of our Zionist outlook," and stressed that it condemns any attempt to limit aliya. It also expressed its "deep sorrow at the unfounded statements,

which harm the image of this valuable aliya." It stopped short of saying who had made the statements.

Stating categorically its opposition to all forms of bigotry, the resolution continued: "The cabinet views with utmost gravity and thoroughly condemns any attempt to create artificial barriers between veterans and new immigrants on an ethnic basis or on any basis whatsoever."

It noted that aliya from the CIS, like those before it, had made a decisive contribution to the country's development.

The resolution stressed that it is binding "on all members of the cabinet, without exception." It said that all the government ministries would work to improve and increase aliya and keep the gates open to all.

Namir could not be reached last night to comment on the resolution.

In the letter to Rabin, Zionist Forum president Natan Sharansky described Namir's recent remarks about olim from the CIS as "a direct continuation of her tough aliya policies... which have led to shortening the period of eligibility for academic olim to receive welfare payments."

Sharansky described the re-

(Continued on Page 2)



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Handwritten signature or mark.

Arab commentators see Iraqi move as ploy

CAIRO (AP) — Iraq's troop build-up on the border with Kuwait is not a prelude to a repeat of the 1990 invasion but a sign of Saddam Hussein's desperation to lift UN economic sanctions, Arab newspapers and commentators said yesterday.

The news of Iraq's troop concentration on the border with its tiny southern neighbor was highlighted by the Arab media along with statements by President Clinton and the US counter buildup in the Gulf.

Several editorials in the Arab press said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is only making threats because he is incensed over the UN Security Council's reluctance to ease the trade sanctions that are slowly strangling his country.

"The Iraqi troop movements are empty threats and children's fireworks," said the Saudi daily *al-Riyadh*.

"They are only an attempt to scare the Kuwaitis and give a chance for a foreign military pres-

ence which would help Saddam to polish his image" among Iraqis, it said in a front-page editorial.

In his widely read column, the Egyptian writer Mustafa Amin wrote yesterday that Saddam is using the build-up only to pressure the Security Council to lift the sanctions.

"I do not believe that Saddam Hussein, beaten and broken, can attack Kuwait. ... I think Saddam is carrying out a big bluff," he wrote in Cairo's *al-Akhar* daily. "The beaten leader imagined he could terrorize the Security Council and the UN by shooting a couple of bullets in the air."

Arab League Secretary-General Esmat Abdel-Meguid, who called for self-restraint by Saddam, yesterday also ruled out the possibility of a new Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Maj.-Gen. Ahmed Abdul Halim of the National Institute for Middle East Studies in Cairo noted that the situation is different from Iraq's August 2, 1990, invasion,

when Saddam had a far more powerful army.

"I don't expect a repeat of the same situation. It is an attempt [by Saddam] to create a brinkmanship situation to force the UN to lift the sanctions," he told the state-run television.

But several newspapers viewed Saddam's tactic as a serious miscalculation.

"Baghdad's attempts to highlight the sanctions issue, and perhaps to test Washington's resolve, is quite the wrong way to go about getting the sanctions lifted," said the *Khaleej Times* of Dubai.

In Jordan, the semi-official daily *Al-Rai* judged that "history will not repeat itself" in another Iraqi invasion, but urged other Arab states to work toward the lifting of sanctions.

"Anyone who seeks to find out reason behind the crisis should visit Baghdad to see the disastrous situation of the Arab people in Iraq after four years of UN sanctions," it said in an editorial.



A Palestinian child and two women look at a mural of Saddam Hussein on a wall in Jericho yesterday. The mural was painted last May, prior to the arrival in Jericho of the first contingent of Palestinian Police, some of whom trained in Iraq. (AP)

Dan Region residents are calm: No rush to haul out gas masks

ARYEH DEAN COHEN

SADDAM Hussein may be rattling his saber again, but Dan Region residents who were around when the Iraqi leader launched Scud attacks on their area have not pulled their gas masks out of the closet.

"Until you mentioned it, I didn't really think about it," Anne Ussishkin, 50, a Ramat Hasharon editor and mother of three said, "but I hope it isn't too serious."

Ussishkin and her family replaced their gas masks at the proper time, and the current tension in the Gulf "hasn't caused any kind of alarm — we're much more concerned about what's going on here politically."

Mimi Einstein, 28, a Givatayim student, said she had not yet exchanged her old gas mask.

"When I brought in the old one they said I had to return everything, including the powder, injection, etc. The injection got misplaced when I moved. I found it later but I never went back, because I didn't think there would be a war."

Einstein did not sound concerned about getting caught unprepared, however. "I don't think there will be another war. If there is, Israel will blow them away. They are not going to sit idly by like before, and Saddam knows it," she said.

Ruti Levy, 50, of Kiryat Ono who works for Yad Sarah, recalled being called to duty at Sheba Hospital at Tel

Hashomer during the Gulf War, and admits "I'm scared, that is, I'm not really scared now, but I will be if something happens, as I was then. It wasn't funny — many missiles fell in our area. But I don't think anyone knows what Saddam will do."

Levy's 13-year-old son "is already happy that school is going to be closed again," but Levy has begun thinking about setting up an information center for the elderly should real trouble in the Gulf start.

Sue Zussman, 35, of Kfar Sava, was not about to rush out to stock up on sealing tape either since "I don't think it works." Saddam's latest move did not catch her by surprise, however. "I think it was to be expected — it was just a question of when. It hasn't made me very nervous — yet."

Zussman, a mother of four, was also unsure how the Israeli government might react this time if Iraq fires Scuds at Israel. "I don't think they would let it go that far this time, but the politics go a lot further than that," she said.

There was other evidence people are still not overly concerned about the current tension in the Gulf: the IDF Spokesman's office reported only a "light" increase in requests for information from Home Front Command phone-in centers that handle gas mask distribution.

PA, civil administration to work together to avoid school closures

JON IMMANUEL

THE civil administration and Palestinian Authority will hold weekly meetings to coordinate ways to avoid closing schools for security reasons, PA Education Minister Yasser Amr said yesterday.

Amr said one school in Hebron, one in Ramallah and one in the Jenin area had been closed for three days, after the army claimed there had been disturbances.

The PA considered this a violation

of the autonomy accord and had interceded with the civil administration.

The education department in all the territories outside Gaza and Jericho was handed over to the PA on August 29. The ministry is now headquartered in Ramallah.

Senior Palestinian education officials, including Amr's deputy, held meetings with the civil administration yesterday to discuss the closures.

'Elba planned to steal IDF arms'

HERB KEINON

RABBI Ido Elba planned to dress up as an IDF officer and steal ammunition from an IDF base in the south, prosecution lawyer Eli Abarbanel said yesterday at a hearing to decide whether Elba should be remanded until the end of legal proceedings against him.

Abarbanel said the prosecution has a document signed by Lt. Oren Edri saying Elba told him of these plans.

According to the charge sheet filed against Elba Thursday in Jerusalem District Court, Edri sketched for Elba a map of two IDF bases in the south,

including the placement of their munitions dumps.

Elba is one of the four Kiryat Arba residents who were arrested in September on suspicion of involvement in the Jewish terrorist underground and who are still in custody. Ten others have been released. Elba was charged with incitement to racism, illegal possession and manufacturing of weapons, attempting to obtain classified information, and obstruction of justice. A decision on whether to extend Elba's remand is expected today.

SADDAM

negative one."

In Gaza, PLO leader Yasser Arafat told an Israeli delegation he believed Saddam, in ordering a military buildup near Kuwait, did not intend to invade but rather frighten the West into lifting sanctions, Palestinian sources said.

While most ordinary Palestinians interviewed sympathized with the plight of ordinary Iraqis reeling

from three years of economic sanctions, few appeared inclined to see Saddam as an Arab champion.

"We either make peace with Israel or we support Saddam," said Ziad Ajawneh, a 30-year-old Jericho laborer, reflecting many people's reordered priorities. "Instead of supporting Iraq or Kuwait, we should push the whole world to include Iraq in the peace process," he added.

On the Kuwait border, UN peace keepers were meanwhile bracing for demonstrations by thousands of stateless Arabs camped just outside the Iraqi side of the demilitarized zone along the border, UN officials said.

They said the Iraqis were apparently herding the stateless Arabs, known as Bidoun, into the area to intensify the pressure on the border, which Baghdad refuses to recognize.

Missing motorcyclist found in Suez

THE third Israeli motorcyclist who disappeared during the Pharaohs' Rally on Thursday was discovered yesterday to be safe in a hotel in the Egyptian town of Suez.

The three apparently took a wrong turn, and two were found Saturday night. But Ron Heiman told Israel Television in a phone interview last night that after he ran out of gas, he made his way by foot some 45 km to Suez.

Talks on security at crossing points continue

JON IMMANUEL and LAMIA LAHOUD

ISRAELI and Palestinian negotiators met at the Erez liaison office in Gaza yesterday to discuss security checks at the crossing points from Egypt and Jordan.

Among the issues almost agreed upon were where Israeli officers would be positioned at the crossings, and regulations concerning the crossing of vehicles. Nabil Shaath and deputy coordinator in the territories Brig.-Gen. Arye Ramot-Shifman headed the teams.

The crossing point security check issue was such an emotional one at the talks leading to the Cairo agreement, it was postponed until later so the two sides could agree on transferring authority in Gaza and Jericho.

Talks resume in Cairo today on Palestinian elections; after ending last week with Palestinians accusing Israel of undermining democracy by attaching conditions to the participation of parties opposed to the peace accords. Hamas, from Jordan, said these conditions proved it should not participate.

According to Hassan Asfour, a Palestinian negotiator, the Palestinians expect to reach an agreement on the number and composition of the Palestinian council to be elected.

Gaza police, meanwhile, released four members of Islamic Jihad who had been held in connection with the killing of Sgt. Victor Shichman near Morag last month. Nine more remain in detention.

Sheikh Ahmed Bahar, head of the Islamic Association in Gaza and a prominent Hamas spokesman, criticized the arrest of Palestinians in Gaza in a Friday mosque sermon.

A high-level PLO team arrived yesterday to resume talks on cooperation between Jordan and the Palestine self-rule authority.

PM meets with settlers

HERB KEINON

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin met yesterday with a group of Judea and Samaria settlement leaders in an apparent attempt by both sides to move from mutual recriminations to the beginning of some sort of dialogue.

Although there were few points of agreement during the 90-minute meeting, "the very fact that we had the meeting was important, it helps to ease the tension," said Rabbi Shlomo Riskin of Efrat. But "there are very, very deep differences between us, and the meeting did not take these away," Riskin said.

Riskin said this is the second meeting of this type within the month. The catalyst, he said, was an open letter he wrote to Rabin this summer that appeared in *The Jerusalem Post*, calling for an end to the delegitimation of the settlers, and for a dialogue.

"After this letter the prime minister called and said he would like me to set up a meeting," Riskin said. "The meetings are informal, and not within the framework of the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria and Gaza."

Other settlement leaders at yesterday's meeting were Ma'aleh Adumim Mayor Benny Kashriel, Afek Menashe local council head Shlomo

Katan, Gush Etzion regional council head Shilo Gal, Efrat local council head Yehon Ahimian, and Ofra's Rabbi Yoel Bin-Nun.

They are considered the "pragmatists" within the Council of Jewish Communities, often in favor of avoiding direct confrontation with the prime minister while trying to get the most for their communities as they can from this government.

Riskin said Rabin gave no commitment to any settlement after a final agreement with the PLO is signed. According to Riskin, the purpose of this meeting was simply to open the lines of communication, adding there would be others. "I believe in dialogue," he said, "of talking to the prime minister. We have to continue to talk. My hope is that the more we talk, the more our position will get through."

Not everyone is convinced. One Council of Jewish Communities activist said nothing is to be gained from these type of discussions, "since the end result of this [peace] process will be the removal of all the settlements. There is no reason to give legitimacy to, or make it easier for, the person leading us down this path."

Under the agreement with Shas, legislation is to be passed making it possible for a Knesset majority to override a High Court decision whenever Shas believes the status quo on religious affairs has been violated. With Meretz and some Labor MKs vehemently opposed to the special legislation, Labor had been counting on support from the religious parties to help pass the legislation.

However, UTI made it clear that it won't cooperate with such efforts, as it considers such legislation "bad for the cause of Judaism."

The NRP reached the same operative decision yesterday. "Shas must be in great distress to have ventured on such a bombastic political adventure. Labor too must be in considerable distress to have given in to this," NRP Secretary-General MK Yitzhak Levy said. "There is no reason on earth the NRP needs to play along."

Thus there is no way Rabin can ensure sufficient votes for Shas's legislation. He will deliver less than Labor's 44 votes, and Shas itself will only deliver five of its six MKs, as MK Yosef Azran has dissociated himself from the deal, refuses to rejoin the coalition, and says only the

NRP will oppose bill circumventing High Court on religious matters

SARAH HONIG

Knesset electronic attendance board still considers him a Shas member.

Also yesterday, five organizations who say they stand to suffer from the Labor-Shas deal petitioned the High Court of Justice against the agreement.

The Association for Progressive Judaism, the Masorti (Conservative) Movement, Tehila, the Organization for Humanistic Judaism, the Israel Women's Network, and Hemdat said the plan is unreasonable and a violation of public regulations and Basic Law.

They asked the court to issue a temporary injunction prohibiting Labor and Shas from negotiating on the agreement.

Meanwhile, the court threw out a petition by a group calling itself "Disappointed Shas Voters" against the Shas-Labor agreement. It had said

only the Council of Torah Sages was entitled to decide whether Shas would enter the coalition, and asked the court to prevent Shas from joining the coalition until the council met.

In another development, Rabin said at the cabinet meeting yesterday that the government does not have enough of a majority to win even preliminary Knesset support for legislation.

"Today we cannot even get legislation past the first of three readings in the Knesset," participants quoted Rabin as saying.

The Gaza/Jericho Implementation agreement of May 4th requires changes in the law ranging from technical issues, such as customs and income tax, to more politically charged issues, such as limiting Palestinian political activity in Jerusalem and accelerated pardons for Palestinian prisoners.

David Makovsky contributed to this report.

(Continued from Page 1) ... has become an angry political marks as having caused "incalculable damage and hurt." He also charged Namiir was responsible for women, the elderly, and the ill being forced to take on difficult physical labor, "including cleaning the streets." Namiir later lashed out at Shas, calling him "a strange person who in some peoples' eyes represents the struggle for freedom."

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on Sunday, October 9, 1994, in Johannesburg.
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Jerusalem wins bid to host country's largest convention

JERUSALEM has been selected as the site of the triennial congress of the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) in September 2000. The congress will bring 15,000-20,000 people here, making it the country's largest-ever convention.

Mayor Ehud Olmert, who announced the coup yesterday, said participants are expected to bring in more than \$150 million, even though the municipality will provide the facilities of the Jerusalem International Convention Center (ICC) free of charge. The fact that the prestigious convention is coming, he added, will attract many smaller conferences to the city.

The Jerusalem venue was decided at FIGO's September convention in Montreal, which was attended by some 13,000 gynecologists, obstetricians, and businessmen related to the field.

The city received an impressive 24 votes, compared to 24 for Marrakech in Morocco and 19 for Cairo.

Olmert told reporters that 2,000 new hotel rooms will be built in the vicinity of the ICC before 2000. In addition, convention facilities will be considerably expanded.

Olmert personally went to Montreal last month with Prof. Joseph Schenker, head of gynecology/obstetrics at Hadassah-University

Hospital in Ein Kerem. After the mayor hosted a breakfast for all the delegates and made a speech, the Jerusalem bid was chosen in a secret ballot. Schenker, to whom Olmert gave much credit for the vote, says he knows that a number of Moslem delegates voted for the city.

Prof. Shlomo Mashiah, chief of gynecology/obstetrics at Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer and president of the Israel Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, said the choice was a "tremendous achievement" for Jerusalem. "There are numerous conferences on specialized aspects of gynecology and obstetrics, but this will present the latest advances in the entire field."

The event will draw thousands of businessmen representing companies participating in a large exhibition of equipment. Rental space for the exhibition is expected to be worth tens of millions of dollars, said Gideon Rivlin, head of Kemes, which has been chosen to organize the conference.

Rivlin added that Israel's greatly improved status in the world in the past couple of years has attracted a large number of conferences. "The ICC is booked solid already for 1998," he said. "A few years ago, no one would have dreamed of getting support from Eastern European countries, but now they all vote for us."

Microsurgery gives childless couple a baby

JUDY SIEGEL

A BABY girl is the first Israeli to be born to an infertile man lacking the spermatic cord that connects the testes to the penis. Jerusalem doctors removed sperm from the testes via microsurgery, and injected them directly into his wife's ova.

Until now, only 40 such pregnancies have been made possible abroad. The local success was performed at Hadassah-University Hospital on Mt. Scopus, in the in-vitro fertilization unit headed by Prof. Neri Laufer.

The childless couple have been

married for five years. Tests showed that the man had no sperm in his semen, due to a congenital defect in which the man lacked a spermatic cord. He had healthy sperm, but they could not be ejaculated.

After the unusual treatment was carried out under anesthetic, doctors managed to collect a small number of sperm cells, which were injected into the ova. In this case, four embryos were inserted in his wife's uterus. One implanted and resulted in the healthy baby.

Quick thinking keeps vultures safe

AMIR ROZENBLIT

THE quick thinking of a Ramat Hasharon man and the prompt response of the Nature Reserves Authority and the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel kept 13 vultures from possible harm yesterday.

The man, an SPNI member, was driving on the Arad-Sdom road early yesterday morning when he came upon the birds feasting on the carcass of a donkey in the middle of the road. He called the NRA, which dispatched a ranger who moved the carcass off the road, enabling the vultures to continue their meal in safety.

According to the NRA and the SPNI, the number of vultures in the Negev is on the wane. According to the last population survey, conducted at the beginning of the summer, only 16 nesting pairs were found. The previous year, there were 34 pairs.

Contractor's negligence, faulty rescue work cited by inquiry into bank fire

RAINE MARCUS

FAULTY COORDINATION between fire and rescue teams, gross negligence by an insulation contractor, the late arrival of Magen David Adom personnel and sloppy safety precautions were among the findings reached by the inquiry commission which investigated the fire at a Tel Aviv branch of Bank Leumi three weeks ago which killed one employee and injured 12 others.

Secretary Irma Tzarfaty was killed in the blaze when she was trapped in

the rubble in her second story office in the foreign currency department in the city's Nahalat Binyamin/Yehuda Halevy intersection.

The committee headed by former IDF Ordnance Corps commander Lt-Gen. Zvi Oren was ordered by Prime Minister and acting Interior Minister Yitzhak Rabin to investigate the cause of the fire and allegations of mishandling of the incident by fire fighters and rescue teams.

Police should open a criminal file

against insulation contractor Ram Shamai, whose negligence in using a burner in the third floor cooling room among flammable materials caused the blaze which lasted for several hours, read the report.

Shamai was unprofessional and failed to take the necessary safety measures while working in a closed space where people were present, it said.

"The blaze spread, causing a thick, toxic smoke and unbearable heat," read the report.

Bank employees Hagai Shalev, Zvi Weiss and Moshe Levy, responsible for Shamai's work there, did not take "even minimum and rational precautions... and were not aware of the dangers," the report revealed.

Treatment of the injured was also criticized by the committee. Magen David Adom teams were not alerted on time, and insufficient teams ar-

rived to treat the injured, said Oren.

Contrary to earlier allegations that fire fighters arrived late, findings revealed that they reached the blaze "in reasonable time."

However, there was no coordination between teams at the fire, and initial treatment was faulty. Each team of fire fighters should comprise three people instead of the present two, which has proved to be insufficient in handling such incidents, said Oren.

Aloni gains control of local radio

LIAT COLLINS

COMMUNICATIONS Minister Shulamit Aloni will be responsible for the local radio stations planned as part of the Second Television and Radio Authority's mandate, but Economics Minister Shimon Peres will remain in charge of Channel 2 television, the cabinet decided yesterday.

The cabinet's endorsement of Prime Minister Rabin's decision ends a period of uncertainty and squabbling between the two ministers, who both claimed responsibility for the radio stations.

The dispute held up the tender procedures for the first local radio stations. The tender applications are now expected to come out next month.

Communications Ministry spokesman Gustavo Traibor said the split responsibility for different aspects of the authority's work would not be problematic.

Meanwhile, Radio 10 yesterday became the first group to officially announce its intention to apply for the local radio franchise in the Tel Aviv area. The group, headed by journalist-broadcaster Yuval Elizur and communications businessman Hezi Carmel, has a 25% foreign ownership led by Walter Stern, Kenneth Bialkin, and James Rosenfeld, former president of CBS Radio.

The group was established two years ago specifically with the local radio franchise in mind, according to Carmel. He warned, however, that they cannot expect to grow rich from the deal. "Local radio is not a gold mine," he said, warning of the exaggerated expectations like those that surrounded the Channel 2 franchises.

Elizur said the initial investment and annual running costs were expected to be \$1 million.

The station is signing up several big names and will be "personality oriented," he said. Among the names are Yitzhak Ben-Ner, Danny Roupp, Shalom Kital, Yair Lapid, Daniella Shemi, Dudu Elharar, and Dori Ben-Ze'ev.



Police investigators examine one of the two vehicles torched yesterday in the mixed Arab-Jewish Jerusalem neighborhood of Abu Tor. Police believe Arab nationalists were responsible. The fire also caused minor damage to two cars parked nearby. (Stein/Harari)

State defends plan to turn Rafael into government company

EVELYN GORDON

CONVERTING Rafael from a unit of the Defense Ministry into a government company will not damage its role as the nation's military research laboratory, the state told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

It was responding to a petition against the move by Rafael's unions. The unions argued that since such research is, by definition, aimed at giving the IDF an edge over its enemies, any innovations it comes up with cannot be sold to others. Therefore, it is antithetical to the idea of a profit-making company.

The petition also charged that SBD, the firm which prepared the plan to turn Rafael into a company, was operating on false data, guilty of conflicts of interest, and misled the government into believing that its

recommendations matched those of earlier government commissions set up to study the issue.

In its response, the state argued first that the High Court should not be hearing the petition at all. The proper venue for such a petition is the labor courts, it said - and since the petitioners already have suits pending in the labor courts, it is ridiculous for the High Court to hear the matter simultaneously.

In any case, however, the government has no intention of abandoning the "national laboratory" side of Rafael's role, the response said. The Defense Ministry has already decided that at least for the next three years, it will continue to fund research at the level it has always done. In fact, the ministry recently upped this bud-

get by some \$55 million, the response stated.

Furthermore, SBD's plan really does not contradict the recommendations of previous commissions, the response said. These commissions recommended that Rafael be split into two parts: a profit-making company and a national laboratory. However, they also recommended that ini-

tially, the laboratory be run by the new company - which is what the state intends to do.

On a more general level, the state also argued that since the government, as Rafael's owner, has the right to manage the company as it sees fit, just as any other owner does, and the court has no right to interfere.

It also denied the charges of false data, conflicts of interest, and lack of thought.

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6972020, against payment of NIS 750.
The quotation should be submitted in the Hebrew or in the English
language only, not later than November 20, 1994, in the envelope
attached to the tender documents.
David Gabby
Director, Medical Supply

NOTICE
Unfortunately Sotheby's will not be holding the exhibition
on Thursday 13th & Friday 14th October as published in
Friday's "City Lights" supplement.
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Cedras, Haitian military leaders to quit today Far right sweeps Austrian election

L.T. Gen. Raoul Cedras and the army chief of staff will resign today, less than a week before the man they overthrew as president returns to power in Haiti, sources close to the Haitian military say.

Cedras and Brig. Gen. Philippe Biamby were key leaders of the 1991 coup that toppled Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The third leader of the coup, Lt. Col. Michel Francois, fled to the Dominican Republic on Tuesday.

Under a US-Haitian agreement that averted an invasion, Cedras and Biamby have to leave power by Saturday. It was still not clear whether either would leave the country. Cedras has repeatedly said he would remain in Haiti.

The agreement on the resignation was worked out by Cedras' representatives in Washington, the Haitian sources said.

The information could not immediately be confirmed by US officials. Defense Secretary William Perry, while not giving a date for Cedras' departure, told CBS-TV yesterday, "I believe he (Cedras)

will leave and leave soon."

On Saturday, Perry flew to Port-au-Prince, met with Cedras and declared that "significant progress" had been made in restoring elected rule.

Yesterday a State Department official in Washington, speaking on condition of anonymity, said a small group of Haitian soldiers traveled to Washington at the request of the exiled Aristide for a meeting with him or his representatives.

The group returned to Haiti yesterday.

Perry's meeting with Cedras ended an eight-hour visit, his second in two weeks.

Cedras' arrival at the airport prompted rumors and excitement among dozens of Haitians there, who believed he was about to go into exile.

A US official in Port-au-Prince said the reported agreement "makes sense," as does the report of a list given by Haitian sources of a new command lineup for the Haitian military.

JEFFREY ULBRICH
PORT-AU-PRINCE

Another American source even said he expected "a little ceremony" to mark the turnover.

The United States, which has 20,000 soldiers in Haiti, has been pressuring Cedras and Biamby not only to quit but to leave the country. Cedras has repeatedly said he won't leave.

But according to the Haitian sources:

□ Cedras would be replaced, at least temporarily, by Gen. Jean-Claude Duperval, the current No. 2 in the army whose power had widely been eclipsed by Biamby, the No. 3 in command.

□ Replacing Biamby would be Col. Herbert Valmond. Another anti-US member of the high command was Col. Carl Dorelien, who lambasted American soldiers during funeral services Thursday for 10 soldiers killed in a firefight with American troops in Cap-Haitien on Sept. 24.

There was no immediate report on the meeting between Cedras and the US delegation, which also included US Ambassador William Swing and Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Cedras made no comment to reporters after the talks.

Perry said the political change in Haiti is inspiring 500 Haitian boat people a day to leave a US tent camp in Guantanamo Bay naval base in Cuba to return home.

Perry said the Pentagon was discussing a plan to return all the boat people - 11,763 remained yesterday - by Nov. 15.

In the past three weeks, about 20,000 American troops have landed in the impoverished Caribbean nation of 7 million to ensure Aristide's return and the restoration of elected rule.

"Significant progress has been made toward that goal in the two weeks since my last visit," Perry told reporters.

The US presence in Port-au-

Prince and several rural cities has generally stopped Haiti's soldiers and military-backed gunmen from shooting or beating people there. But killings and intimidation continue in some areas where Americans are not stationed.

American soldiers have also taken over the seaport, allowing vital donated food, withheld by the military regime, to reach Haiti's hungry masses. US-Haitian medical teams have moved out of the capital to provide care, and American-backed road rebuilding and other construction projects are under way.

But US officials said they were concerned about reports that brutal sheriffs were beating up democracy supporters in rural areas where US troops have not been sent.

About 500 peacekeepers, police officers and translators from a dozen countries have been sent Haiti. Another 400 to 700 international soldiers and policemen are expected to arrive in the next month. (AP)

Far right sweeps Austrian election

News agencies
VIENNA

THE governing coalition headed for big losses yesterday in elections that furthered the rise of Jörg Haider, a right-wing populist trading on xenophobic rhetoric and a telegraphic presence.

The two governing parties - Austria's largest - seemed certain to maintain their coalition. But initial predictions showed they had lost their two-thirds majority in parliament for the first time since 1945.

Haider, head of the far-right Freedom Party, dominated the lackluster campaign with his folksy tirades against foreigners, corruption and party politics.

His party captured 22.3 percent of the vote in the general election in a shock setback for the ruling coalition, according to computer projections.

The projections showed support for the anti-immigrant Freedom Party (FPÖ) up 5.7 percentage points from the 1990 general election, giving it more seats in a national parliament than any other European far-right movement.

The result should greatly strengthen the position of millionaire Haider in the affluent Alpine republic less than three months before Austria joins the European Union.

It spells big trouble for the ruling coalition of Social Democrats (SPÖ) and People's Party conservatives (ÖVP), who made their worst election showing for more than 40 years.

The SPÖ led by Chancellor Franz Vranitzky won 37.4 percent of the vote, down 5.4 points on

1990, the computer projections by Austrian state television said.

The ÖVP conservatives, whose most popular politician is Foreign Minister Alois Mock, were the biggest losers. They took only 25.7 percent of the vote, down 6.4 points since the 1990 election, the projections said.

Haider, who campaigned on an anti-immigrant, anti-refugee platform, saw his share of deputies in the 183-seat parliament rise by 13 to 41.

The Social Democrats were predicted to win 70 seats, losing nine seats in the outgoing parliament. The ÖVP were projected to lose 11 seats, retaining a total of 48.

Partial, unofficial returns indicated voter turnout could be below 80 percent, a sign of voter disillusionment that hurt the mainstream and helped opposition protest parties.

The Liberal Forum, a party aligned to Germany's Free Democrats, won seats for the first time in its own right. Five deputies in the old parliament split in 1993 from Haider's FPÖ.

The Liberals, led by former Haider lieutenant Heide Schmidt, were forecast to take 5.6 percent of the vote, easily enough to cross the four percent threshold for parliamentary seats.

The Greens were projected to win 7.6 percent of the vote, up nearly three points, and take 14 seats.

SPÖ spokesman Josef Cap said the outcome "was a clear defeat...but we're still the biggest party."

UN resumes vital airlift into Sarajevo

SARAJEVO (Reuters) - Tensions appeared to ease in Sarajevo yesterday when the United Nations resumed its airlift and war rivals agreed to a joint commission to inspect a troubled demilitarized zone near the capital.

Aid officials scrambled to replenish depleted food stocks in the Bosnian winter before the harsh Balkan winter sets in.

Food stocks had dropped perilously low after Bosnian Serbs effectively closed the airport on September 22 by threatening to shoot down any planes trying to land.

The first plane in, an American C-130 from Ancona, Italy, landed at 8 a.m. a UN official said.

"We have a full schedule today with 20 UNHCR (UN High Commissioner for Refugees) flights and two UNPROFOR (UN Protection Force) flights expected," the official added.

The Serb blockade crippled UN efforts to supply Sarajevo's 380,000 people with food. Bakeries and warehouses said their stocks would last only a few days.

The UNHCR halted aid flights to Sarajevo on Saturday after two UN military planes were hit on the runway on Friday.

The resumption of the airlift comes at a time of soured relations

between UNPROFOR and the Bosnian government and of increased bloodshed in and around the capital.

Bosnian Serb forces on Saturday cut down civilians in Sarajevo with machinegun fire, killing one and wounding 11, including children.

UN special envoy Yasushi Akashi denounced the Serb violation of an August 14 Serb-Moslem agreement to stop sniping in and around the city as a "flagrant and deliberate attack on civilians."

The 12-minute fusillade on three city streets and pedestrians on Saturday was probably the most serious single attack on civilians in Sarajevo since the Serbs pulled back their heavy weaponry last February to avert NATO air strikes.

It followed warnings by the separatist Serbs of reprisals for Thursday's killing of 16 Serb soldiers and four female medics in a government attack on a Serb army post that appeared to violate a UN demilitarized zone (DMZ).

But, in an apparent breakthrough, Bosnian rivals agreed to form a joint commission with the United Nations to inspect the DMZ. Major Koos Sol said yesterday.

Newspaper: Army filmed Di's adultery

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain's royal family suffered fresh humiliation when a newspaper alleged intelligence services filmed Prince Diana having sex with a cavalry officer and Prince Charles blamed his father for childhood hell.

The News of the World said army surveillance expert Glyn Jones claimed he filmed Diana and Prince Charles having sex in the garden of "Hewitt's home."

"Hewitt and Diana weren't wearing very much," he said. "First they were kissing and cuddling. Then things got really steamy."

A book about the couple's alleged five-year affair was published last Monday, sending out shockwaves which increased demands for Charles to divorce Diana and even renounce his claim to the throne in favor of their son William, 12.

The News of the World also said that in a book out next month Charles, who confessed in June to adultery, would portray his father Prince Philip as a cold, domineering man who made his childhood a misery.

Death cult probe spreads to France, Australia

GENEVA (AP) - The investigation into the cult deaths of 33 people in Switzerland and Canada has found ties to France and possibly Australia as the wealth and reach of its leaders became more apparent yesterday.

Adding to the mystery, the passports of Joseph di Mambro, a cult leader, and his wife, Jocelyne, have been delivered to the French Interior Ministry, a statement from the ministry said. The ministry declined to say if it knew who sent the passports or why.

Swiss news media reported that witnesses have identified the bodies of di Mambro and his wife among the 25 victims recovered from fire-damaged chalets in southwestern Switzerland.

But Swiss authorities say the witnesses' identification is unreliable and that none of the chalet victims, some of whom were burned beyond recognition, have yet been identified.

French police found an intricate incendiary device at a villa used by the cult in the south of France, a Swiss investigator said.

The device, which could have been triggered by a coded telephone call, was like the bombs that set off fires last week apparently to hide evidence of the deaths of 48

people in chalets and a farm in Switzerland and five people in a building in Canada. No one was found at the French villa.

Investigating judge Andre Piller said at Granges-Paccot, Switzerland, on Saturday that "it's quite possible" that the deaths also have a link to Australia, but he declined to elaborate.

Police spokesman Beat Karlen said yesterday that three Canadians were among bodies positively identified from 23 who died at the Swiss farm, which is about 70 km from the chalets.

A Canadian investigation found that Antonio and Nikki Dutoit and their 3-month-old son, whose bodies were found among the victims in Canada, had been stabbed to death several days before the fire, a spokesman said.

Dutoit's mother, Jill Robinson, said at her home in England that her daughter and son-in-law had quit the cult. Canadian officials said Dutoit, 35, of Switzerland, worked as a gardener for di Mambro.

Media reports in Canada and Australia have said that di Mambro and the other leader, Luc Joret, were using the cult as a front for arms trafficking through Australia and money laundering in Swiss banks.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION ARIM, MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT Co. Ltd.

Build Your House Scheme - Ge'ulim, Atula (18 Housing Units) (Remaining Plots)

From the above scheme, plots remain for the construction of 2 single-family housing units, and 16 two-family houses.

The plots will be allocated on the basis of updated values for the land and development, other details remaining as published in the prospectus, but subject to the terms of this present notice.

Registration will be at the offices of Arim, 18100 Rehov Atzmon, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 05-571312, between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, October 18, 1994. At 11:00 a.m., a draw will be held among those who have registered.

Any plots remaining after this registration will be allocated on a first come, first served basis, at the above offices of Arim, Sunday to Thursday, 8:30 a.m. - 12 noon.

When registering, you must deposit a bank check or bank guarantee for NIS3,000, made out to the Israel Lands Administration, which will be regarded as an advance on the cost of the land.

This notice remains in force until all plots are allocated, but not after January 18, 1995.

Israel Lands Administration Min. of Construction and Housing Southern Region

Lease offered on Plot No. 1, for construction of a commercial building (a carport) in Dimona - Invitation to Tender 258/94/Bet Shin

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Urban Building Plan	Internal Plot No.	Approx. Area sq.m.	Total Construction Area, sq.m.	Minimum Price, Incl. Development
128/03/5	1	20,500	32,800	9,716,777

* Urban Building Plan 128/03/5 shows that a commercial building (a carport) may be built. The building percentage of the main area is 80 on two floors; the building percentage for the services area, including a basement and parking, is also 80.

** The minimum price is for the land and development costs.

† Not including VAT.

On the plot is an area reserved for a grove of trees. This is marked on Appendix Tet of the tender booklet. This area is regarded as a part of the commercial plot, for the purposes of calculating the building rights. No construction will be allowed on this area.

The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from October 13, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Southern Region, Rehov Ben Zvi (above Ulliel Yatzalon), BeerSheva, Tel. 07-222202, during regular working hours.

A bank check or guarantee for 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids.

Last date for submitting bids: November 18, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION Central Region

Lease offered on Plot No. 236, for construction of two housing units, Ness Ziona - Invitation to Tender 181/94/Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Urban Building Plan	Block	Parcel	Plot	Plot Area sq.m.	Total Area for Registration sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS†
1/1/Nun Samech	3641	236	236	617	247	391,127

* Urban Building Plan 1/1/Nun Samech and 2/1/Nun Samech (Basements) show that the plot is zoned as Residential 2/Alef. Two semi-detached houses may be built on Plot No. 236, with a total area of 247 sq.m., on two floors + a 10 sq.m. storeroom for each house, or a 35 sq.m. meter per housing unit, which will include a garage & basement, to be located within the contours of the house.

** In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay development costs to the local authority, in ACCORDANCE WITH THE BYELAWS.

† Not including VAT.

NOTE: The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from October 12, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, Tel. 05-5633883, during regular working hours.

A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.

Last date for submitting bids: November 16, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION SHIKUN U'PITUAH LEYISRAEL Ltd.

Lease offered on 4 plots for owner-occupier construction, Shechunat Dvora, Acre - Invitation to Tender 269/94/Het

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcels	Plot	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS	Development Costs, NIS†
18051	20	103	447	238	88,889	94,100
18103	204, 205	158	533	320	105,725	105,800
	199, 200					
18103	200, 281	159	738	442	125,548	144,400
	203, 204					
18051	13	164	882	409	119,097	143,600

* Urban Building Plan No. 4574/Gimmel shows that Plots 158 and 159 are zoned as Residential Alef, and Plots 103 and 164 are zoned as Development Area Bet. On each plot, one owner-occupier housing unit may be built, with a total area for registration on two floors of 60% of the plot area - 30% per floor - in accordance with the urban building plan.

No other service construction will be allowed, except for a covered car port with no walls.

† In addition to the sum of the bid for the land, the tender winner will pay direct to Shikun U'PituaH Leyisrael Ltd. the cost of development already carried out; this sum is linked to the building index for August 1994.

† Not including VAT.

The right is reserved to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.

The tender booklet will be available from October 13, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Haifa Region, 13 Derech HaZemana, Haifa, Tel. 04-355411, during regular working hours.

A deposit of 10% of the bid, in the form of a bank check or bank guarantee, must be attached to the bid. Last date for submitting bids: November 16, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

Israel Lands Administration Beit Shemesh Jerusalem District ARIM, MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT Co. Ltd.

Build Your Home Scheme, Givat Savyon, Beit Shemesh (14 Housing Units)

Fourteen plots are offered for the construction of six single-family houses, and eight semi-detached houses, at Givat Savyon, Beit Shemesh.

Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

1. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

2. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

3. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

4. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

5. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

6. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

7. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

8. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

9. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

10. Two of the plots are intended for the disabled; the following criteria apply:

Israel Lands Administration Min. of Construction and Housing Southern Region

Leases offered on Plots for construction of 638 high-rise housing units, Shamon Quarter, Eilat - 6 lots - Municipal Building Plan 138/Bet Mem/2 - Invitation to Tender 268/94/Bet Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 25 month development agreement, after which the parties concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for the following land:

Lot	Plots	Area, sq.m.	No. of Housing Units on Lot	Max. Area for Registration	Area Head Development Costs, NIS†
2	11-13	11,506	168	27,720	4,374,440
3	8-10	17,833	188	24,220	4,913,894
5	5-7	18,770	44	7,180	2,083,740
6	38-43, 47-50	23,570	88	17,180	3,111,498
7	30-37, 44-46	22,593	70	13,680	2,825,100
8	54-61	19,585	80	11,800	2,472,994
9	910	1,225	commercial	890	

Urban Building Plan 138/Bet Mem/2 applies to these plots.

Notwithstanding anything stated above, the building rights, including the building percentage, construction area, building density, and all conditions to be fulfilled, in order to obtain a building license, are as indicated in the regulations and plan of the urban building plan.

- Land area: The plot areas given above were obtained by aerial measurement.

- All additional exploitation of the land of whatever type, over that permitted by the terms of the agreement, and as indicated in the urban building plan, will entail payment to the Administration of land development costs to the Ministry, for development already carried out, or to be carried out by the Ministry.

The development costs are linked to the index of building costs for April 1994, (120.7) and will be paid on the basis of the last index known, at the time payment is made. Payment will be made to the Ministry.

In addition to the development costs, the successful bidder will pay levies and fees, to the local authority, in accordance with the municipal bylaws.

In addition to paying for the land and the area head development costs, the successful bidder will carry out at his expense the general development costs on the lot (in addition to the actual construction and works on a lot will be placed after their completion and approval by the local authority.

† Not including VAT.

The following are eligible to bid:

1. A company or person, not registered in the Contractors Register under Building, Main Branch (108), in accordance with the Law for the Registering of Contractors for Civil Engineering Construction Work, 1989.

2. A company or person, not registered in the Contractors Register, who acts as an entrepreneur for the sale and leasing of buildings, constructed by contractors who are registered in the Contractors Register.

3. For Lots 2 and 3, bids may be submitted by a contractor whose "calculated average number of housing units" is less than 100, or an entrepreneur whose "calculated average number of housing units" exceeds 100.

4. For Lot 7, bids may be submitted by a contractor whose "calculated average number of housing units" is less than 100, or an entrepreneur whose "calculated average number of housing units" exceeds 100.

5. For Lot 8, bids may be submitted by a contractor whose "calculated average number of housing units" is less than 100, or an entrepreneur whose "calculated average number of housing units" exceeds 100.

6. For Lot 9, bids may be submitted by a contractor whose "calculated average number of housing units" is less than 100, or an entrepreneur whose "calculated average number of housing units" exceeds 100.

7. The "calculated average number of housing units" will be calculated by reference to the total number of housing units and other construction areas, the building of which was completed after June 1, 1981, by providing, inter alia:

- A Form 4, registered on the bidder's name.

- A building agreement, contracted between

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

ملک ۱۵۵۹

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Cartoon confrontation

It is a wonder of the modern world that a single-minded dictator - no matter how isolated, crazed or crushed - can still spark off an international crisis on a whim. Despite post-Cold War cooperation, improved international organizations and advanced communications, a brutal leader like Saddam Hussein can make the world jump when he shouts "Boo!"

This year Saddam is doing no more than following in the footsteps of Fidel Castro, who tried to dump Cuba's population in America, and Raoul Cedras who tried to become Haiti's president for life. Problems like real civil wars, famine, unemployment, the environment, or economic development must be dropped every few months, it seems, so that the democratic powers and the United Nations can play silly war games with so-called national leaders who should properly be incarcerated in some secure institution.

Logically, Iraq as a nation should have no serious differences with its neighbors. It has enough oil to be as rich as its Gulf partners, enough other natural and historical resources to make its people content and proud, enough space to accommodate their diversity. It should be a leader in the spreading peace process, driven by enthusiasm for new business opportunities.

But Iraq under Saddam Hussein never will. Analyzing what passes for Saddam's mentality has long passed the stage of being pointless.

Attempting to fathom what his "policy" might be is worse than fruitless.

All that can be said of his latest theatrical confrontation with the harmless state of Kuwait is that it would be farcical if it wasn't costing the world so much time, money and manpower to react. Of course, Kuwait's Arab and foreign allies, especially the United States, have no option but to give the emirate the staunchest support.

There is no doubt Saddam is full of nasty surprises. For a world that thought it knew all his tricks, he has managed to unveil a newly invented Arab tribe - the Bidoun. Squashed between his Revolutionary Guards and the armed Kuwaiti border, Saddam has paraded 20,000 "stateless Arabs" as the excuse for the confrontation. This new incarnation of Saddam as a militant champion of human rights is certainly novel.

Before 1990 these "stateless Arabs" were free-accepted guests of the Kuwaiti state, earning good money and leading the good life in a wealthy country. They chose to turn on the Kuwaitis and support Saddam's invasion - and paid the inevitable price.

Now, it seems it is Kuwait's fault that they are "stateless" and Saddam is merely fighting for their right to return. The demonstrators only hope of success would be to turn their backs on Kuwait and call on all Iraqis to fight instead for the "right to remove" the ludicrous dictator in Baghdad.

Television's censorship

THAT the government wants to put a favorable "spin" on Syrian foreign minister Farouk Shara's interview with Israel Television commentator Ehud Ya'ari is understandable. The Friday interview was a first of its kind, and it represents a change in Syrian tactics. The government has a perfect right to tout it as a breakthrough of sorts, or at least as an encouraging, significant step in the right direction.

Not that the government's praise for Shara's performance has been unequivocal. To their credit, Environment Minister Yossi Sarid and Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, both bona fide doves, have protested Shara's outrageous fabrications. Using the most diplomatic language he could muster, Beilin described them as "filing corrections of history." The more blunt Sarid called them "vulgar lies."

Predictably, the opposition parties were far harsher. They dismissed the interview as cosmetics. Citing Shara's failure to budge from traditional Syrian demands, they highlighted Shara's insults to historic fact and Israeli sensibilities.

All this is as it should be in a democratic society. The public debate on this fateful issue should be frank and uninhibited.

What is utterly unacceptable in this or any other debate is that the nationally-owned media censor information and hide facts from the public. Unfortunately, this is precisely what ITV did on Saturday night. Repeating the Ya'ari-Shara interview on its news magazine - partly for the benefit of those who watch no television on the Sabbath and partly because ITV wanted to give its "scoop" as much exposure as possible - the station cut out Shara's most offensive remarks.

Shara's claim that the Syrians never shelled civilian Israeli targets - the claim Sarid called a

vulgar lie - was simply omitted. The reason seems clear. For advocates of ceding the Golan Heights to Syria this was highly embarrassing. A foreign minister who can lie so brazenly in public is hardly a paragon of trustworthiness. And the public may have little faith in his assurances of regional peace and prosperity if only Israel withdraws to the 1967 lines.

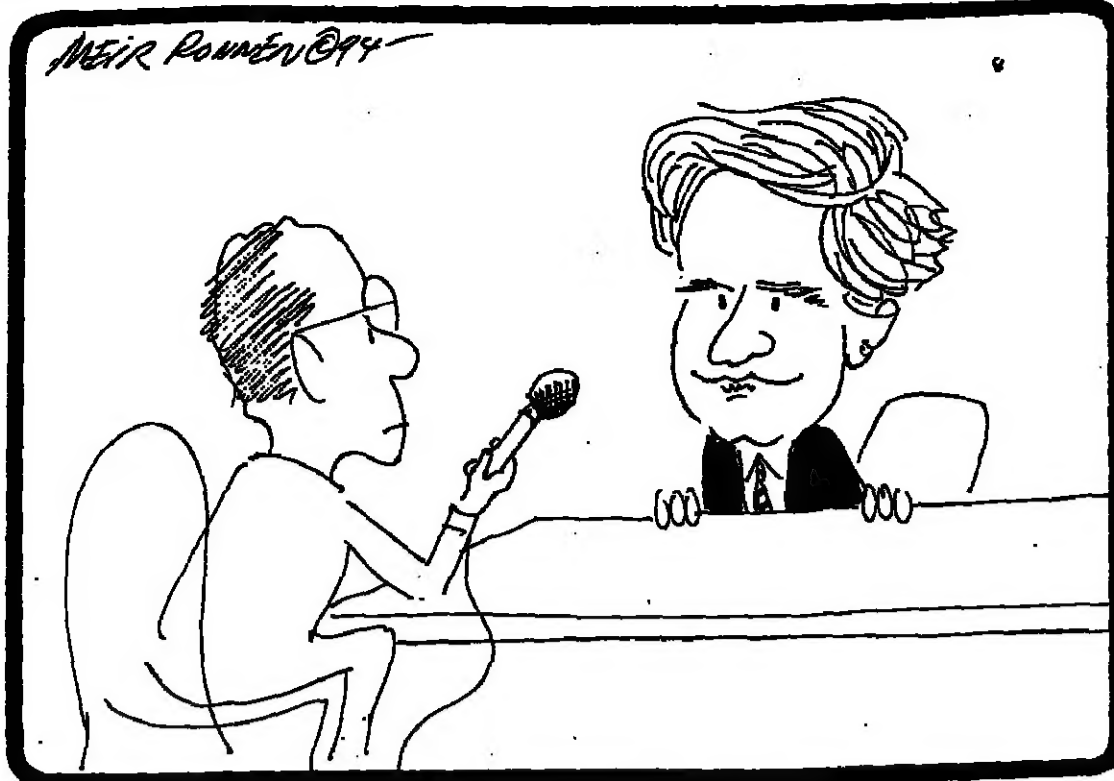
Another inconvenient moment suffered a similar fate. In the interview, Ya'ari asked what every Israeli is anxious to know, and what the government has insisted it must know before it agrees to withdrawal: what kind of peace are the Syrians envisioning? Specifically, Ya'ari asked if he could expect to take his wife for a vacation in Palmyra when peace comes. Shara flatly refused to answer to the point. These were matters for negotiations, he said.

This exchange, too, disappeared from the censored Saturday night version.

The full interview, or at least what ITV said was the full interview, was broadcast on Friday night almost immediately after it took place. Presumably, there was not enough time to doctor it then, and only Saturday night's broadcast got the "clean" version.

But before it was run on Friday, Ya'ari was asked on screen whether any limitations had been imposed on the questions he could ask. He vehemently replied "no, none at all." Yet a report in the Hebrew daily *Ha'aretz* yesterday specifically states that the final arrangements for the interview, made on Wednesday, included an agreement with the Syrians on "questions that could not be presented to the Syrian foreign minister."

It would be nice to believe that Israelis who associate with officials of dictatorships do not automatically acquire their habits.



'And after full withdrawal, we'll give you another exclusive interview...'

Israel must hang tough

CHAIM HERZOG

TODAY'S Middle East is a region after revolution. The impetus of the dialogue between Israel and many Arab states is irreversible. The rapid move forward, strengthened by international developments, is impressive; truly, it encourages optimism.

Israel has either attended, or will attend, meetings in Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan. And only last week, we learned that the Gulf Cooperation Council has done away with important elements of the Arab boycott. Other countries will soon follow suit.

The situation we have long been familiar with, whereby progress in negotiations with one Arab state has been dependent on the attitude of another Arab state, no longer exists. The peace train is gaining speed.

Yet despite these impressive developments, Syria hasn't changed its traditional stance. It continues to adopt the phraseology and behavior we know so well.

We got some inkling of Assad's lack of understanding of the mechanism of democracy last week, in his foreign minister's speech at the UN; and before that, when Assad met President Clinton in Geneva and refused to allow Israel's media to cover the event.

In today's Middle East, Assad's refusal to permit Syrian representatives to meet with their Israeli counterparts can only be characterized as out of date.

The media made much of Farouk Shara's interview with Israel Television on Friday. But the foreign minister's appeal to the Israeli public was obviously the result of American efforts to teach the Syrians about the facts of life in Israel and the importance of public opinion in a democracy. Rabin's decision to hold a referendum on the Golan clearly had an effect in Syria.

In itself, Shara's appearance was a welcome departure. But it held no substantive message of hope for Israel.

The rather gauche way in which the Syrian foreign minister reiterated the antisemitic theory of Jewish control of the world media; the way he openly lied by denying that Syria had attacked Israeli villages from the Golan, and the way he tacitly admitted that Syria controls Hizbullah's terrorist activities in southern Lebanon revealed one thing: the almost impossible task facing Israel's negotiators, if they are committed to defending the country's security and strategic interests.

Syria mustn't be allowed to set the pace and tone of the negotiations

What Shara said about the centrality of Syria in an overall regional peace arrangement might have been valid in the past. But today's situation is different.

ASSAD'S WEIGHT in the overall Arab equation isn't at all clear. Despite the Arab states' impressive strides toward normalization, the Syrian leader has obstinately remained odd man out in the area. He argues and sets difficult conditions, aware in his subconscious that he might miss the train.

It is important to negotiate with Assad to try and reach some form of agreement. But that doesn't mean Israel should agree to his setting the tone and pace of the negotiations.

Israel should beware of creating the impression that it and the Americans will automatically go along with any Syrian condition or demand, however stringent.

Assad is being tough and uncompromising in these negotia-

tions. Israel ought to be adopting an attitude that is no less obstinate. Both Assad and Israel's leaders know that today, Israel holds many of the cards. As Assad remains immobile, the Middle East moves forward.

Extraordinary developments in the past year have included the establishment of Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and Jericho, the negotiations with Jordan, and a new openness about our current relations with Jordan. And in a few weeks' time, the Casablanca Conference will convene, with all its Middle East, inter-Arab and international significance. Assad, as is his wont, will be absent.

As Israel negotiates with Assad, it must remember that he cannot allow himself the luxury of remaining on the sidelines. And it is safe to assume that he has no desire to be excluded from the group of nations which maintains close relations with the Clinton Administration.

Assad maintains one of the largest armies in the world. Theoretically, an army of such size points to the possibility of war against Israel, with the possible participation of a partner to Syria's east.

But let us not forget that Assad is aware, as we are, that as long as the IDF is in place on Mount Hermon, Damascus would be doomed, were Syria to initiate war.

I am not convinced that an agreement with Syria would end the terror mounted from Lebanon. Syria is a dictatorship, and there is no way of knowing who Assad's successor will be. Strategically, we are surely not obliged to go along with Phase One of Assad's "Greater Syria" plan.

Both Israel and Jordan are candidates, in Syria's eyes, for inclusion in Phase Two of Assad's plan. Thus they shouldn't have any interest in helping implement Phase One in Lebanon - unless the agreement with Syria is such as to guarantee Israel's basic interests.

The writer was Israel's sixth president.

Yitzhak Rabin's flip-flops

YOSEF GOELL

THE danger of total withdrawal from the Golan isn't the only thing Yitzhak Rabin has done an about-face on, reversing positions he espoused in order to win his bare majority in the 1992 elections. His stand on religious legislation and his attitude to the haredi parties, especially Shas, have undergone a similar flip-flop.

Rabin has never been known to hold strong views on domestic issues, certainly not on the secular-religious confrontation. In this, he was the quintessential second-generation Mapainik opportunist.

In Labor's final years in opposition, however, he took pains to distance himself from the image projected by his arch-rival Shimon Peres on just how much Labor would be ready to concede the haredi parties in return for their joining a labor coalition.

"The dirty maneuver" was how Rabin labeled Peres's failed attempt to buy Shas and Agudat Yisrael support for a Labor- (and Peres-) led coalition to supplant the Likud coalition government. And Rabin explained his support for the reform leading to the premier for direct election of the premier by the need to free the political system from the excessive blackmailing power of the haredi parties in coalition bargaining. He also made frequent very insulting references to the rabbinate.

Ever since the 1992 elections, when he won the bare blocking majority provided by the two Arab parties which he refuses to bring into the government, Rabin has done a complete flip-flop on his attitude to Shas.

Not only has he given the party much more influence and position in his government than warranted by their six seats (now down to five with the defection of Rabbi Azran); he was ready to oust Meretz's Shulamit Aloni from the Education Ministry in response to Shas's demand; he insisted on

before the next elections, when, for the first time, voters will be electing a prime minister directly.

Most Shas voters are pronouncedly hawkish. Rabin hopes that his establishing total credibility in Ovadia Yosef's eyes will help him win a sufficient number of Shas votes.

In at least one area of domestic politics, Rabin has remained totally consistent in his attitude to civil rights, the rule of law, constitutional restraints on the power of government; also the involvement of the High Court in applying these restraints, and the checks and balances which are the hallmark of any democratic system.

Rabin's attitude on these issues has vacillated between a total lack of interest and deep disdain for constitutional restraints on his power, accompanied by a desire to sidestep them. In this he has shown himself an apt disciple of his role model in American politics, Richard Nixon.

The crucial issues now before the High Court, Labor's Central Committee and the governing bodies of Meretz (which formally can veto Rabin's proposed concessions to Shas on religious legislation) are important not only in the religious context, but in the constitutional one as well. The coming weeks will decide whether or not there will be a major retreat from the constitutional advances of recent years.

Given the fact that the next prime minister will be stronger than ever before, enjoying greater legitimacy by having been directly elected, it is especially important that Rabin be defeated on his proposed deal with Shas.

This would underline the fact that even an institutionally strengthened prime minister is still subject to effective restraints on his power.

The explanation for Rabin's total reversal on religious issues and his attitude to Shas in particular must be sought in his need to woo as many Shas voters as possible

before the next elections, when, for the first time, voters will be electing a prime minister directly.

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The writer, a veteran journalist, comments on public affairs.

Blood money

GARY CROSS

AN amazing thing: some 11,500 General Motors workers in Flint, Michigan, went on strike September 27, protesting obligatory overtime.

How strange! After all, isn't more money what the American wage earner wants?

For 10 years, European trade unionists have pushed repeatedly for a 35- or 30-hour work week: American workers seem to prefer bigger checks to more free time. But apparently, members of the United Auto Workers aren't all work and no play. In a settlement reached last week, the union forced GM to rehire 500 workers who had been laid off.

Management charges that labor, taking advantage of the high demand for GM cars, forced the company to recall workers. The company wants to avoid hiring because, even with bonus pay rates, overtime is more cost-effective than hiring permanent workers with expensive benefit packages.

Americans are realizing that overtime isn't always worth the extra pay

Naturally, the unions want GM and other big companies to restore jobs. After all, they have eliminated a quarter of their employees over the past decade.

But it isn't only altruism that is leading these workers to strike against overtime.

UAW officials explain that long hours are undermining safety and making employees sick. The lure of time-and-a-half pay has faded. Employees have been forced to work 60-hour weeks, including three Saturdays a month.

Workers complain of burnout and repetitive stress injuries. They also say that their spouses are fed up, and that they have no time to care for their children.

The GM strike points to a new phenomenon: growing awareness among workers of the trade-off between high wages and family time. This is not an isolated case. In August, New York City correction officers demanded that the Giuliani administration cut back on obligatory overtime. They complained that members were being forced to serve 16-hour shifts for three or even four days in a row.

Union official Peter Merinogolo called overtime "blood money," earned at the expense of family life.

Last month, a USAir flight attendant was fired for complaining about being forced to work an overtime flight when she had a sick child to care for. She has brought her case to court.

TO BE sure, it's unusual for labor to protest long hours. The last time unions seriously pursued a national reduction in the work week was in 1938; they demanded a 30-hour week and settled for 40.

Has something changed?

One factor is the emergence of the two-income family. For both men and women, overtime can place an unbearable strain on a life already stretched to the limit between work and family obligations. Today, overtime doesn't merely mean that father comes home after the kids are in bed. It means no one is home to watch the kids.

This dispute also points to a larger issue, a gradual assault upon the right to family time.

Earlier in this century, shift work was rare. Husbands may have worked 48 or 50 hours a week, but most still had evenings with their families. Shops were closed on Sundays, and in many places employers shut their doors on a weekday afternoon, so employees could have the personal time that many others had on Saturdays.

Several years ago, shopkeepers in a small Pennsylvania town gave up this tradition as a concession to "progress" (and possibly competition from the neighboring discount mall). They had forgotten that free time was once considered "progress."

Our society preaches "family values." Yet we also worship an economy that works around the clock.

We treat each other as individuals who function only in the marketplace. We buy and sell each other's time without recognizing that we also have families and responsibilities that go with them. Even the trade unions seem almost embarrassed to support family time. The women's movement has been slow to respond as well.

By focusing on job security and equal opportunity, perhaps these groups have ignored a real problem of ordinary men and women: balancing the needs for time and money.

Many wage-earners seek overtime, and even volunteer for weekend duty. But let's be honest with ourselves: We cannot have family values without family time. Personal life should be treated with the same honor that we give to profits, purchasing power and work.

(Newsday)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SMALL VS. LARGE FAMILIES

Sir, - In his September 16 article, "Jews - an endangered species," Nachum Rabinovitch argues that the trend toward smaller families poses the threat of extinction for the Jewish people. While the figures he uses to support this argument are questionable and not terribly convincing, this part of his presentation may at least be discussed rationally.

It is his second, more emotional assertion which goes well beyond any acceptable standard for reasoned argument. He states, without supporting data: "The choice not to have more than one or two children is often either a symptom or a cause of emotional starvation; love doesn't flow freely in such families... The children are often permanently affected, lacking the sense of being loved that would enable them to love others."

How dare Rabinovitch suggest that my decision to have only two children is an indication of a dysfunctional family? By what right does he conclude that love does not flow freely in my family, and that my children lack a sense of being loved?

While it may be true that some small families do not function well, it

is just as true that children from larger families may have emotional problems. Children from small families often develop into happy, well-adjusted adults, and children from some larger families can feel lost or ignored because of the limited private time they spend with their parents.

True, there are seen some larger families in which the children appear to be cared for as individuals. In other instances, however, older children serve as surrogate parents for their younger siblings. Add to that the physical trauma for women who bear eight or 10 children with almost no break in between, as well as the financial strains placed on the entire family, and you have a recipe for disaster.

The real test of a successful family is not the number of children, but the care, concern and sensitivity shown by parents to each individual child. It is outrageous to make a sweeping generalization that smaller families are incapable of providing these necessary ingredients.

EFRAIM A. COHEN
Herzliya.

FORESHOCKS

Sir, - The pronouncements from Dr. Avi Shapira of the Institute for Oil and Geophysics Research that the earthquake measuring 4.1 on the Richter scale on September 16 was minor and "of no cause for concern" is shocking.

Before great earthquakes occur, they frequently give warnings, called foreshocks, often just a few months and sometimes a few years before they occur. The fault that runs through the Dead Sea has moved at least twice in the last year, which should be read as a warning signal.

The government has no plans in

place to handle such a disaster. In addition, it has made no serious efforts to start strengthening weak buildings, or enforcing the earthquake codes for new construction. Voices from the engineering and research communities have pleaded with the highest government officials to get moving, but to no avail. It is clear that the "day of reckoning" is fast approaching.

HAROLD LEVY,
Registered Civil Engineer
and Seismic Specialist
Los Angeles, California.

PEACE WITH EGYPT

Sir, - Those entranced with the Utopian vision of warm and friendly relations with Syria may be interested in the following brief anecdote.

At the beginning of this year and in connection with an international legal book I was editing for a foreign publisher, I asked the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv to recommend a lawyer in Egypt. I sent no fewer than four reminders by fax over the next four months, but needless to say the courtesy of a reply was not forthcoming.

I complained to our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but it was made quite clear to me that I was wasting my time.

If, after 16 years, this is peace with the Egypt of Sadat and Mubarak, what would be the "peace" with the Syria of a repressive and blood-stained tyrant?

LOUIS GARB

Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Post invites readers to send letters to the Editor, who will be pleased to consider them for publication. Letters which do not carry the writer's full name and address cannot be considered. A fax number alone is insufficient. A writer's identity will be withheld from publication if, in the Editor's view, this is warranted by special circumstances.

Please be brief. The Editor retains the right to shorten letters. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. Letters not accepted for publication will be returned only upon request and inclusion of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

10/1994 The Jerusalem Post
Blood money
GARY CROSS
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Americans are realizing the overtime isn't worth the extra
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WEEKLY REVIEW

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Raking Muck

The New Press Criticism: News as the Enemy of Hope

By WILLIAM GLABERSON

CRITICISM of the press is in vogue again. That may be due in part to what might be called the O.J. effect, the odd reality that the same public that consumes tabloidism also loses respect for the medium that conveys it.

But the anti-press mood may be more fully explained by what amounts to a new critique of journalism today that is being embraced by critics from the left and the right, from academia and from some in the working press itself.

Journalists, these critics argue, are so wedded to cynicism that they often deliver a self-canceling message: everything — from a celebrity murder case to the health care debate and on to journalism itself — is a game about nothing more than winning or losing.

"We're now at a point of believing it's all a scam, everyone is looking out for his own narrow interest and the job of the reporter is to reveal the scam," said Thomas E. Mann, director of government studies at the Brookings Institution.

This notion that cynicism has replaced a necessary skepticism as the core of American journalism may be supplanting the more traditional criticism that coverage is warped by ideological (usually liberal) bias. Many critics now worry about a

By casting doubt on everyone, a cynical brand of journalism may be undermining its own credibility.

politically neutral bias that shapes news coverage by declaring that all public figures, indeed all people in the news, are suspect. In this version of journalism, all politicians are manipulative, all business people are venal and all proposals have ulterior motives.

This journalism may be undermining its own credibility.

"Journalists are now creating the coverage that is going to lead to their own destruction," said Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania. "If you cover the world cynically and assume that everybody is Machiavellian and motivated by their own self-interest, you invite your readers and viewers to reject journalism as a mode of communication because it must be cynical, too."

The criticism has been expressed in a remarkably consistent collection of recently published scholarly work and popular criticism and buttressed by several new statistical reports. Thomas E. Patterson, a professor of political science at Syracuse University, published an analysis that argued that "the press nearly always magnifies the bad and underplays the good" in coverage of the White House.

Others, like Ms. Jamieson, have compiled statistics that demonstrate how frequently the press transforms serious issues into personality contests. At the same time, Ken Auletta of The New Yorker and other journalists argue that many of their colleagues have changed the rules of the game to benefit themselves.

Several national polls show widespread distrust of television and newspapers. One released last month by the Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press found that 71 percent of Americans think the press "gets in the way of society solving its problems."

Reporters establish their independence, critics like Mr. Patterson say, by casting doubt on everything. In the absence of a new Watergate and in a post-Vietnam War generation distrustful of authority, the critics say, journalists substitute snideness for skepticism. Subtleties, such as the possibility that political leaders sometimes have altruistic motives as well as selfish ones, occasionally get lost.

Under the guise of analysis, the critique continues, journalists have begun to supply judgments. Talking-head television gives reporters a shot at money and fame — and the more outrageous their opinions, the greater the potential reward. The implication is that these clever people have the answers that are missed by dimwitted or excessively political public figures.

Some of the new studies suggest that such coverage amplifies public frustration because it oversimplifies problems and fails to incorporate the often complex reasons behind policymakers' positions.

In response, news professionals are experimenting with coverage that tries to reflect the greater complexity of public issues. Many of the journalists say these experiments in what they call "public journalism" are needed because their readers and viewers have turned their frustration against the messenger itself.

Lately, there has been a flurry of suggestions in publications like T.V. Guide, The New Yorker and The Washington Post that the large fees earned for speeches by celebrities like ABC's Sam Donaldson and Cokie Roberts compromise their independence and display a double standard. Although ABC has recently changed its rules to limit speeches, the controversy became shorthand for the idea that the inside-the-beltway pundits have become so powerful they need as much watching as the people they are supposed to be watching.

Critics of convoluted Whitewater coverage have been making the press squirm with the assertion that Watergate-hungry journalists have lost perspective. But the more troubling debate among some news professionals is whether the casting of suspicion has merely become a journalistic habit.

The Health Game

"In the post-Watergate, post-everythinggate culture, no reporter wishes to appear insufficiently prosecutorial," Gene Lyons, a columnist for The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, argues in an article in Harper's this month. Mr. Lyons accuses The New York Times of distorting innocent events to create a Whitewater scandal.

Even the failure of health-care reform has brought the assertion from health-policy analysts, elected officials and even some news professionals that news organizations, ever fascinated with political games-

Continued on page 3



A Passion to Know The End Is Nigh

By GUSTAV NIEBUHR

THERE is something in the human psyche that simply wants to know about the end. When will it come? What will it be like? And, paradoxically, what comes afterwards?

These questions — of a particularly cosmic significance — figured in the news last week, in the strange deaths more than 50 people in Switzerland and Canada who were members of religious sects that engaged in apocalyptic prophecy.

Much remained unknown at week's end (including whether the deaths resulted from mass murder or suicide). But European authorities who studied the sects — the Order of the Solar Temple in Quebec and the Order of the Solar Tradition in Switzerland — said their leader, Luc Jouret, taught a doomsday theology drawn from New Age and occult sources, focusing on impending environmental catastrophe, a disaster that only the elect few would

survive in a glorious new state. Whether or not these beliefs figured in the tragedy, Mr. Jouret's followers were by no means alone in expounding a cataclysmic pessimism about the state of the world. Indeed, as the millennium wanes and the year 2000 approaches, talk of a coming apocalypse is flourishing.

Upwards of 1,000 organizations and individuals in the United States are writing and publishing about coming "global transformations," said Ted Daniels, director of the Millennium Watch Institute, which tracks apocalyptic prophecies.

Doom in the Year 1000

Many warn that the changes will be violent — either natural calamities, like floods and earthquakes, or warfare. "The tone is increasingly ominous," Mr. Daniels said.

Apocalypse, a word Greek in origin, literally means an unveiling, a revelation. In its heyday a millennium ago, apocalyptic speculation was re-

Continued on page 4

Variation on a Theme
With a nod to
Bill Clinton,
Britain's Labor
Party is
reinventing
itself.

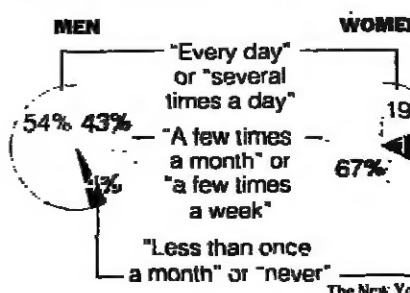
By John Darnton

4

New Light on an Old Subject
The consequences
of debunking
myths about sex.

By Tamar Lewin
Thinking About Sex

"How often do you think about sex?"



The New York Times

Gridlock Revisited

This isn't the first
time the
Senate has
been balky.

By Robert
Pear

3

10/1994

The Nation

So, Now We Know What Americans Do in Bed. So?

By TAMAR LEWIN

WHILE fantasies about sex are as old as mankind, the facts about what Americans do in bed, with whom and how often, have been reduced to statistics only in the last half-century. In that time, information — and all too often, misinformation — about sexual practices has fed into political skirmishes over homosexuality, abortion, sexual abuse, date rape, welfare reform and, yes, "family values."

Researchers from Alfred Kinsey to Redbook magazine have asked Americans about their sex lives, but those who answered were the self-selected few who tend to be more sexually interested and interesting than a randomly selected group. The Federal Government has been squeamish about this kind of survey, first inviting researchers to design a national sex survey — somewhat euphemistically titled "Social and Behavioral Aspects of Fertility-Related Behavior" — and then refusing to finance such a study.

Now the group that went forward with the survey the Government would not do has completed an authoritative study of American sexual behavior. It gives the

The Government was afraid to ask, so someone else found out.

lie to some myths, especially the one about a national wave of infidelity; it found that 85 percent of women and more than 75 percent of men were faithful to their spouses.

The sweeping study of 3,432 men and women aged 18 to 59, conducted in 1992 by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, also sheds light on some of the enduring tensions between the sexes.

The study confirmed, to almost no one's surprise, that men think about sex more than women and are drawn to a wider range of sexual practices. It also produced striking new evidence of men's and women's differing views about what constitutes consent — and of the profound failure of communication that has resulted in so many battles, inside and outside the courts, over acquaintance rape.

The study found that 22.8 percent of the women had been forced by men to do something sexually that they did not want to do, usually by someone they knew well, were in love with or married to.

But only 2.8 percent of the men said they had ever forced a woman into a sexual act. Although some of the gap is probably due to underreporting, the authors say, the most likely explanation for the disparity is that many men do not recognize just how coercive women have found their behavior. The authors say the "find-

ings are so stark that they cry out for a national dialogue" on why men and women perceive sex so differently.

The gap is particularly troubling since the study also shows a wide range of negative effects from sexual coercion or force — the word rape was not used — or having been touched sexually as a child. Women in these categories and men who had been touched sexually as children were far more likely as adults to report pain during sex, anxiety about sexual performance and emotional problems that interfered with their sex lives. They also were far more likely to have engaged in group sex and anal sex, and to have had 10 or more sexual partners.

AIDS Policy

Some of the findings bear on issues of public policy. For example, the authors say, since most people choose as sexual partners those who resemble them in race, religion, age, socioeconomic level and education, AIDS is likely to remain concentrated within the groups that are currently most affected, and AIDS prevention should focus on those groups.

"There is reason to think that AIDS will tend to be confined largely to the groups that are already infected, namely homosexuals and intravenous drug users and their partners," said Edward O. Laumann, a sociology professor at the University of Chicago who is an author of the study. "The next question is how are they connected to everyone else, and we say that, to some extent, they're not."

Epidemiologists charting sexually transmitted diseases should not assume a random mix of the population, the authors say, since choices of sexual partners are not at all random.

"Even if you do fall in love with a stranger across a crowded room, the odds are high that the room will be crowded with people pretty much like you," said another author of the study, John H. Gagnon, a sociology professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

The new survey also helps explain why the incidence of homosexuality has been subject to such dispute. While only 2.8 percent of men and 1.4 percent of women in the study identified themselves as homosexual or bisexual, the numbers who had had same-sex experiences or same-sex attractions were higher.

Although the new study, like others in recent years, generally debunks the 1-in-10 figure that came from the 1948 Kinsey study, it found that homosexuals are so likely to cluster in large cities that the Kinsey figure may be close to the mark in New York or San Francisco.

That pattern may explain both the urban gay-rights groups' unwillingness to accept studies showing that only a tiny fraction of Americans are homosexual, and the rural, conservative view that homosexuality is a rare aberration.

The study explores the question whether the urbanization of homosexuality is due to gay men and lesbians migrating to big cities, or whether the acceptance of homosexuality in the cities elicits homosexual behavior, but it reaches no conclusion.

PARTNERS

	Sex partners in the past 12 months				Sex partners since age 18							Median number of sex partners since age 18
	None	1	2-4	5+	None	1	2-4	5-10	11-20	21+		
TOTAL	12%	71%	14%	3%	3%	26%	30%	22%	11%	9%		3
Men	10%	67%	18%	5%	3%	20%	21%	23%	16%	17%		6
Women	14%	75%	10%	2%	3%	32%	36%	20%	6%	3%		2
Ages 18-24	11%	57%	24%	9%	8%	32%	34%	15%	8%	3%		2
25-29	6%	72%	17%	6%	2%	25%	31%	22%	10%	9%		4
30-34	9%	73%	16%	2%	3%	21%	29%	25%	11%	10%		4
35-39	10%	77%	11%	2%	2%	19%	30%	25%	14%	11%		4
40-44	11%	75%	13%	1%	1%	22%	28%	24%	14%	12%		4
45-49	15%	75%	9%	1%	2%	26%	24%	25%	10%	14%		4
50-54	15%	79%	5%	0%	2%	34%	28%	18%	9%	9%		2
55-59	32%	65%	4%	0%	1%	40%	28%	15%	8%	7%		2
Never married, not living with someone	25%	38%	28%	9%	12%	15%	29%	21%	12%	12%		4
Never married, living with someone	1%	75%	20%	5%	0%	25%	37%	16%	10%	13%		3
Married	2%	94%	4%	1%	0%	37%	28%	19%	9%	7%		2
Divorced, separated or widowed, not living with someone	31%	41%	26%	3%	0%	11%	33%	29%	15%	12%		5
Divorced, separated or widowed, living with someone	1%	80%	16%	3%	0%	0%	32%	44%	12%	12%		6
Less than high school degree	16%	67%	15%	3%	4%	27%	36%	19%	9%	6%		3
High school degree or equivalent	11%	74%	13%	3%	3%	30%	29%	20%	10%	7%		3
Some college or vocational school	11%	71%	14%	4%	2%	24%	29%	23%	12%	9%		4
College graduate	12%	69%	15%	4%	2%	24%	26%	24%	11%	13%		4
Advanced degree	13%	74%	10%	3%	4%	25%	26%	23%	10%	13%		4
No religion	11%	67%	17%	6%	3%	16%	29%	20%	16%	16%		5
Mainline Protestant	11%	74%	13%	2%	2%	23%	31%	23%	12%	8%		4
Conservative Protestant	13%	70%	14%	3%	3%	30%	30%	20%	10%	7%		3
Catholic	13%	72%	13%	3%	4%	27%	29%	23%	8%	9%		3
Jewish	4%	78%	15%	4%	0%	24%	13%	30%	17%	17%		6
Other religion	15%	63%	15%	6%	3%	42%	20%	16%	8%	13%		3
White, not Hispanic	12%	73%	12%	3%	3%	26%	29%	22%	11%	9%		3
Black, not Hispanic	13%	60%	21%	6%	2%	18%	34%	24%	11%	11%		4
Hispanic	11%	70%	17%	3%	3%	36%	27%	17%	8%	9%		2
Asian	15%	77%	8%	0%	6%	46%	25%	14%	6%	3%		1
Native American	12%	76%	10%	2%	5%	28%	35%	23%	5%	5%		3

THE APPEAL OF VARIOUS SEXUAL PRACTICES

Percentages of respondents.	Appealing to men ages 18-44				Appealing to women ages 18-44			
	Very	Some-what	Not really	Not at all	Very	Some-what	Not really	Not at all
Vaginal intercourse	83%	12%	1%	4%	78%	18%	1%	3%
Watching partner undress	50	43	3	4	30	51	11	9
Receiving oral sex	50	33	5	12	33	35	11	21
Giving oral sex	37	39	9	15	19	38	15	28
Active anal intercourse	5	9	13	73	—	—	—	—
Passive anal intercourse	3	8	15	75	1	4	9	87
Group sex	14	32	20	33	1	8	14	78
Same-sex partner	4	2	5	89	3	3	9	85
Sex with a stranger	5	29	25	42	1	9	11	80
Forcing someone to do something sexual	0	2	14	84	0	2	7	91
Being forced to do something sexual	0	3	13	84	0	2	6	92

The data come from a survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago. The survey was conducted in 1992, and involved face-to-face interviews with and written questionnaires from 3,432 adults age 18 to 59 nationwide. Some questions in the survey were asked in more than one way, in the interview and again in the written form, which was filled out by respondents and placed in sealed envelopes.

The survey findings have been published in two books. The general interest version is "Sex in America: A Definitive Survey," (Little, Brown and Company, hardcover, \$22.95) written by Robert T. Michael, dean of the graduate school of public policy studies at the University of Chicago, John H. Gagnon, a sociology professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Edward O. Laumann, a sociology professor at the University of Chicago and Gina Kolata, a science reporter for The New York Times. The more complete volume is "The Social Organization of Sexuality," (University of Chicago Press, hardcover, \$44.95) written by Mr. Laumann, Mr. Gagnon, Mr. Michael and Stuart Michaels, a researcher at the University of Chicago.

Sex by the Numbers

LOTS		SOME		NONE	
People who had sex an average of four or more times a week in the past year.		People who had sex a few times per month.		People who had not had sex in the past year.	
MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN
All, ages 18 to 59	All, ages 18 to 59	All, ages 18 to 59	All, ages 18 to 59	All, ages 18 to 59	All, ages 18 to 59
8%	7%	36%	37%	10%	14%
18-24	18-24	18-24	18-24	18-24	18-24
12	12	24	32	15	11
25-29	25-29	25-29	25-29	25-29	25-29
11	10	31	38	7	5
30-34	30-34	30-34	30-34	30-34	30-34
7	8	35	35	10	8
35-39	35-39	35-39	35-39	35-39	35-39
5	3	40	38	7	11
40-44	40-44	40-44	40-44	40-44	40-44
6	7	44	46	7	15
45-49	45-49	45-49	45-49	45-49	45-49
6	3	33	41	13	16
50-54	50-54	50-54	50-54	50-54	50-54
5	2	45	40	8	19
55-59	55-59	55-59	55-59	55-59	55-59
1	2	42	30	16	41

HOMOSEXUALITY

Defining 'Gay'		Cities vs. Small Towns	
MEN	WOMEN	Percentage of each area's population that said they were homosexual or bisexual.	Men
2.8%	1.4%	12 largest cities	9
5.3%	3.5%	Next 88 largest cities	4
7.7%	7.5%	Suburbs of 12 largest cities	2
10.1%	8.6%	Suburbs of next 88 largest cities	1
		Rural areas	0

The Nation



In an engraving from 1850, Senators debate on the floor of the United States Senate.

Gridlock, the Way It Used to Be

By ROBERT PEAR

WASHINGTON
AS one bill after another perished in the Senate last week, Democrats repeatedly accused Republican senators of obstructionism. From the academies and think tanks came the inevitable cries of rage. The Senate, they said, was betraying its historic mission. Hobbled by its arcane rules and hostage to its regional power centers, it was imploding and needed to be reformed.

But there is another way to look at gridlock: the Senate was invented, in part, to slow things down and hold things back. It was meant to be a check on the President, the House of Representatives and popular passions.

The framers of the Constitution did not foresee the guerrilla warfare between political parties that often crippled Congress this year. Indeed, Donald A. Ritchie, associate historian of the Senate, says, "The Founding Fathers hoped there would not be parties."

But they certainly foresaw the possibility of gridlock, and they weren't necessarily against it. They intended that the Senate should stop, deliberate, ponder and amend legislation more cautiously than the House. The Senate would "check the inconsiderate and hasty proceedings" of the House, Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut explained at the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Emboldened by a sense that President Clinton was vulnerable and that they could oppose him with impunity, Republicans laid waste to most of his legislative agenda this year. Whether they displayed the "weight and wisdom" that the authors of the Constitution hoped to find in senators is a matter, at the very least, for debate.

But Prof. Gordon S. Wood of Brown University, an expert on the Constitution, said the Senate's performance was "not inconsistent" with the Founders' intentions. "They felt that you don't want the people's representatives running free," he said. "They saw the Senate as a check on popular passions, and they saw the people who would sit in the Senate as generally more conservative" than the House.

A story about Washington and Jefferson, though probably apocryphal, accurately re-

flects the original idea for the Senate. "Why did you pour that coffee into your saucer?" Washington is said to have asked Jefferson, who replied, "To cool it." And Washington said, "Even so, we pour legislation into the senatorial saucer to cool it."

For a generation at least, there has been a bias in favor of action by Congress, an assumption that Congress performs its duty by passing legislation, and that passage of some legislation, any legislation, is better than nothing.

But the 103d Congress challenged that premise. Among the measures that died in the last month were bills to guarantee health insurance

industrial states," said Mr. Ritchie, the historian. This year, a handful of Western Senators blocked efforts to update an 1872 mining law; they objected to requiring mining companies to pay taxes on gold, silver and other metals extracted from public lands.

Saying No Is Easy to Do

Senate debates from 150 years ago sound strangely familiar. "The whole country is crying out in an agony of distress for measures of relief," Henry Clay of Kentucky said in debate over a bank bill in 1841. But, he said, long-winded senators were delaying the public business with amendments that served only to "kill time, without any hope of practical results."

Fast forward a century and a half, and listen to Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat. The Republicans, he said last month, are carrying out "a policy of gridlock for political gain." Senator Paul Wellstone, Democrat of Minnesota, said the Republicans were trying to "bring this process to a grinding halt, to essentially blow the Senate up, to stop us from moving forward on any major initiative."

The modern Republican counterattack also echoes ancient Senate oratory.

"Republicans are not simply a bunch of Cro-Magnons who have crept out of a cave in some prehistoric hillside" to kill enlightened, progressive legislation, Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming declared on the Senate floor the other day. Rather, he said, "we have very prudently used our procedural rights to work in the best interests of our country."

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina put it almost the same way in his answer to Clay. "What does the minority contend for," Calhoun asked, "but their undoubted right to question, examine and discuss those measures which they believe in their hearts are inimical to the best interests of the country?"

Moreover, Calhoun said, he resented the implication that "senators in the opposition were spinning out the time for no other purpose but that of delaying and embarrassing the majority."

For those in the minority, as Senator Phil Gramm of Texas said last week, "Saying no is sometimes a very positive thing."

The Founders invented the Senate to slow things down.

for all Americans, to overhaul the financing of Congressional election campaigns, to tighten controls on lobbyists, to ban most gifts from lobbyists to members of Congress, to rewrite the nation's telecommunications laws and to revamp the Superfund law, which provides for cleaning up toxic waste dumps.

Has any of the recent gridlock inspired the Senate to revise its procedural rules or curb its tradition of open-ended debate? No. Senators David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, and Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, recently proposed simplifying the procedures that bottle up so much legislation, but the proposal itself fell victim to a procedural assault — a point of order — on the Senate floor.

At the Constitutional Convention, Madison and other advocates of a strong central government wanted Senate seats allocated according to population; they strenuously opposed equal representation of states in the Senate. But ultimately, as part of the great compromise between large and small states in 1787, it proved necessary to let each state have two senators. So "small, rural, agrarian states have often had a larger voice in the Senate than

Loving and Leaving Mario and Ted

GOV. MARIO M. CUOMO, a man who rarely acknowledges his own uncertainty, said last week that he was positively befuddled. A New York Times/WCBS-TV poll had revealed that voters admired his integrity, his leadership and his compassion far more than they admired those qualities in his Republican opponent, State Senator George E. Pataki.

"Then how come I don't have all the votes?" Mr. Cuomo asked, referring to the same poll's findings that 61 percent believe he has been Governor for too long and that he is neck-and-neck with Mr. Pataki. "You mean," he asked, "the poll says that I have integrity and intelligence and honesty, I work hard and I'm a good leader, but they don't want me?"

That is what the poll says. And it is what a similar poll of Massachusetts voters says about Senator Edward M. Kennedy, who, like Mr. Cuomo, is in tight race against a political unknown, Mitt Romney. That poll, which was taken by the Boston Globe and WBZ-TV, showed that 57 percent

of those questioned had a favorable opinion of Mr. Kennedy and that 52 percent believed he was excellent or above average at his job. And yet, 49 percent said it was time to give someone else a chance.

Tough Love

The underlying message is not necessarily a new one. Mega-incumbency — six six-year terms for Mr. Kennedy, three four-year terms for Mr. Cuomo — can be hazardous to political health. But this year's strain of the anti-incumbency flu seems particularly virulent. Voters are making it clear that they are willing to depose political royals who they respect in many ways.

Polls show both Mr. Cuomo and Mr. Kennedy have glaring weaknesses — taxes for Mr. Cuomo and personal character for Mr. Kennedy. More important seems to be a visceral yearning for change, a sentiment that the system is broken and must be fixed, even if it means ousting old friends.

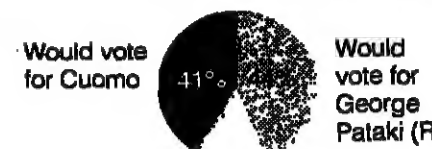
KEVIN SACK

Incumbents Beware

MARIO M. CUOMO
Democratic Governor of New York



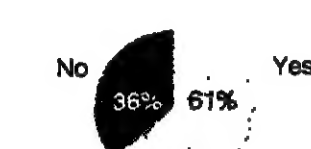
A NECK-AND-NECK RACE...
If the election were held today:



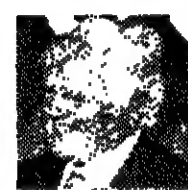
...DESPITE SOME STRONG RATINGS...

Say Cuomo has strong leadership qualities 71%
Cares about people like you 53%
Has honesty and integrity you would like to see in a governor 61%

...BECAUSE VOTERS SAY THAT CUOMO'S SERVED LONG ENOUGH
Regardless of how you intend to vote, do you think Cuomo has been Governor for too long?

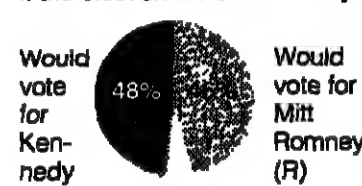


Based on a New York Times/WCBS-TV News Poll of 1,148 likely voters across New York State interviewed by telephone Sept. 29 to Oct. 2. Survey results have a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.



EDWARD M. KENNEDY
Democratic Senator from Massachusetts

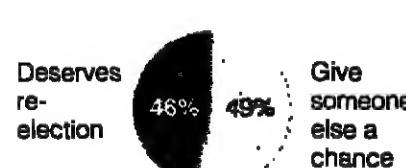
ANOTHER TIGHT RACE...
If the election were held today:



...DESPITE MORE STRONG RATINGS...

Say Kennedy is doing an excellent or above-average job 52%
Have a favorable opinion of him 57%
Say he would be better at getting Federal funds 63%

...AND MIXED FEELINGS ABOUT ANOTHER TERM
In general, do you think Kennedy deserves to be re-elected?



Based on a Boston Globe/WBZ-TV Poll of 400 likely voters in Boston interviewed by telephone Sept. 21 and 22. Survey results have a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 5 percentage points.

The New York Times

The New Press Criticism

Seeing News as the Enemy of Hope

Continued from page 1

manship, may have so confused the public that journalists should shoulder some of the blame for the impasse.

A study by Ms. Jamieson and a colleague, Joseph N. Cappella, found that some of the country's most influential news organizations dedicated 54 percent of their health-care coverage to the strategic aspects of the debate, such as which politician was "winning" and which was "losing." Only 35 percent of news accounts were primarily issue oriented or factual.

Even the coverage on issues increased public cynicism about the political process, the researchers found, by assuming that Americans were already knowledgeable instead of supplying basic information.

One of the more interesting findings comes from the Center for Media and Public Affairs, which tracks positive and negative references from reporters and their sources on network news broadcasts.

During the Bush Administration, the Washington-based center often reported negative press treatment of President Bush. But because it receives much of its financing from conservative foundations, its research was often dismissed as partisan.

The center's latest research, however, indicates statistically how many press critics have observed anecdotally: the putatively liberal press has been much harder on Mr. Clinton, supposedly one of its own, than it was on Mr. Bush. During the first 18 months of Mr. Clinton's term, network news references to him were 62 percent negative as against 51 percent negative during the same period for Mr. Bush.

The analysis evokes a chicken-or-egg argument: do journalists shape their reports



A photographer holds a light meter to the body of a man discovered in the Cité Soleil section of Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

to fit their preconceptions or do negative reports arise from negative events? And in a world of political spinmasters and corporate message makers, perhaps cynicism itself has become a subject journalists need to cover. How, for example, are they to describe the role of professional media manipulators like Lee Atwater, the late Republican National Chairman, or David Gergen, an image-maker for President Ronald Rea-

gan and now for Mr. Clinton?

The answer from some journalists is they simply have to continue doing what they have been doing: providing information and leaving to others the task of assessing its impact. Criticism of endeavors like investigations into Whitewater, some journalists say, suggest a naive belief that without the press the news would somehow be better.

Richard C. Wald, ABC's senior vice presi-

dent for news, said in an interview that much of the current complaining is based on nostalgia for imagined better days. There are cycles of press popularity, he said, and the current lows must be viewed in that context. "There is a societal skepticism that erodes the influence of all institutions," including the press, Mr. Wald said.

But what may be most significant about the criticism of the press is that it has a

Significantly, more journalists are finding wisdom in the views of their critics.

growing number of adherents among journalists. Some reporters and editors talk about de-emphasizing coverage that focuses on conflict. Others say they are rethinking old aversions to positive news stories.

And it is becoming common to hear journalists wonder whether it is time to review how they do their jobs. "Journalists owe it to the public and to themselves to ask whether there's a problem that goes beyond the general cynicism about all institutions," wrote Gerald F. Seib, the political editor of The Wall Street Journal, in a recent column. "There probably is."

In an interview, Geneva Overholser, the editor of The Des Moines Register, said her readers often suggest that the negativity and cynicism of news coverage leaves them uncertain of whether they are getting a real picture of the world.

"The public is right to question whether newspapers are acting in the public interest," Ms. Overholser said. "I think what readers are asking is, 'Are you really giving us a reflection of what is happening or are you just discouraging us?' We're so good at reporting all the negatives and all the infighting that we give people a sense it is all hopeless."

JP 10/10/94

The World

As Britain's 'New Democrat,' Blair Makes His Charge

By JOHN DARNTON

FOR many English people, this tacky seaside resort, with its arcades, tattoo parlors, polluted beaches and faded rooming houses with geraniums in the windows, evokes the quintessential working man's holiday. So it has always seemed an appropriate setting for the annual conference of the Labor Party.

But this year, under the spell of Tony Blair, its new leader, Labor is straying from its roots. It is weakening even further the ties with the once-powerful trade unions that founded the party 94 years ago. It is wiping out the last vestiges of socialist ideology. And it is moving into the suburban garden homes and well-heeled London apartments of the middle class.

If polls are to be believed, the 41-year-old Mr. Blair is practically destined to be the next Prime Minister. He has a 27-point lead over John Major, the colorless incumbent who inherited the Conservative mantle from Margaret Thatcher but has been unable to complete the seismic shift to the right begun by her in 1979.

With elections due by mid-1997, Mr. Blair may be in a position to shape British society at the turn of the century. Judging from what he has said so far, he is bound to try to turn back some Thatcherite programs, like privatizing the railroads and postal system. He may institute a minimum wage. But he is unlikely to push through any of the radical proposals for nationalization or intervention in the name of egalitarianism that warmed the hearts of Laborites decades ago.

Mr. Blair made his declaration of intent during a speech Tuesday. In a bizarre juxtaposition, he rose to address the 3,000 delegates just after a 93-year-old party foot soldier, Irene Spink, had been honored with five minutes on the podium. She painted a loving evocation of Aneurin Bevan, the thundering socialist orator. She warned that capitalism was a powerful enemy. And she signed off: "Thank you, comrades!"

Then Mr. Blair — who was born after the 1945-51 era of Labor governments that nationalized major industries and created the modern welfare state — got

up to speak. The socialism of Marx, he said, was a thing of the past. But that did not mean that he was against "socialism" — he pronounced it with a hyphen, to sanitize the concept. It was just a new kind of "socialism."

Mr. Blair's version has nothing to do with state control of industry or production. It doesn't revolve around notions of class struggle. And far from seeking to overturn the free market, it embraces it. It is not so much an ideology as it is a platitudinous constellation of values and attitudes whose basic premise is "that the individual does best in a strong and decent community of people with principles and standards and common aims and values."

Dogma Doesn't Bark

It is somewhat New Age. And that might explain why Mr. Blair — an Oxford-educated barrister sometimes depicted in the papers as a yuppie who consumes pasta with sun-dried tomatoes, lives in London's fashionable section of Islington and dishes up fried fish fingers to his three children when his barrister wife, Cherie Booth, is busy at work — is doing so well. He reflects the growing middle class. His ascension to the party leadership — and perhaps even to the office of Prime Minister — has a sense of inevitability to it.

That rise has been influenced by President Clinton. The Labor Party's "new economics," which advocates a "partnership" with business and government spending designed to create job growth in place of the old "tax, spend and borrow" policies for social purposes, was born when Mr. Blair and his colleague Gordon Brown, the shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, visited the United States for inspiration after Neil Kinnock's Labor Party was defeated in 1992.

In the same way that Mr. Clinton pronounced himself a "new Democrat" and wooed back blue-collar Reagan Democrats, Mr. Blair and his strategists are going after "Essex man," the prototypical aspiring manual worker and swing voter in southeast England who went for Mrs. Thatcher. Where Mr. Clinton promised to tax the very rich in the "something-for-nothing society," the new Laborites, echoing that middle-class



Tony Blair appeals to Britain's middle class.

populism, target "the undeserving rich." Their slogan, drafted by Mr. Blair: "New Labor. New Britain."

Like Mr. Clinton, Mr. Blair is telegenic, verbally nimble, light on dogma. But recently he has not emphasized an identification with the American President, whose Administration is widely viewed here as inept. Mr. Blair has focused on issues that resonate with the middle class, like law and order and education. He is hoping that by putting Labor in the mainstream of British life, he can transform it into the majority party.

"What may happen," he told a reporter for The Times of London magazine, "is that a different stereotype comes up which is more attuned to Labor."

"There are young people in their 20's and 30's who are much more enlightened about the notion of self-interest," he continued. "They mind about quality-of-life issues — are the streets safe for their kids to be on, are the kids getting decently educated?"

There are signs he is succeeding. A recent poll by Market and Opinion Research International found for the first time in history that a majority of the middle class said they would vote Labor if the election were held tomorrow. It's anybody's guess how much of this margin comes from positive appeal and how much from simple disillusionment with the hapless government of Mr. Major, which has been hurt by a three-year

He appeals to the young, 'more enlightened about the notion of self-interest.'

recession that is only now ending. But significantly, a subsequent poll established that it isn't Mr. Major personally so much as his policies that people dislike. Another found that Labor's image had brightened considerably in recent years; two-thirds of the electorate thought the party had changed for the better, shedding its old dogmas and taking on issues they cared about.

"People believe that it's now a party of opportunity rather than equalization," noted Robert M. Worcester, chairman of the polling concern. "They see it as a party that understands the problems facing Britain." As for Mr. Blair, Mr. Worcester said, he attracts defecting Tory voters because he has distanced himself from the trade unions and because he comes across as "a typical English schoolboy" as opposed to his predecessors, John Smith, who was Scottish, and Mr. Kinnock, a Welshman. "Those are two dragons that Blair had to slay, the unions and the anti-Celtic belief, and he did."

Under Mr. Kinnock and Mr. Smith, who died in May, Labor began the arduous process of reinventing itself. It moved away from the far left, dropping its controversial position for unilateral nuclear disarmament. And it moved away from the unions, changing its rules to end the block vote that allowed big unions to dictate candidates and policies (though the unions still cast 70 percent of the votes at the party conference).

One icon that remained from the old days was its famous Clause Four, written into its constitution in 1918 and emblazoned on every membership card. It commits the party to state ownership of industry and commerce, and eliminating it had become a taboo. Following Labor's defeat of 1992, Hugh Gaitskell tried but lost a long, divisive struggle.

On Tuesday, Mr. Blair signaled the time had come to jettison Clause Four. But he may have misjudged his own strength, or the weakness of the old guard. Two days later, the conference voted narrowly in favor of Clause Four. The move will not necessarily keep the old rallying cry alive, but it was a reminder that change does not come easily, even when pushed firmly by a leader holding almost all the cards.

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Your Gift Search is Over

A Need to Know The End Is Nigh

Continued from page 1

plete with warnings of doomsday, famines and flying dragons.

Generally, predictions follow a pattern. The world has grown corrupt beyond human repair. Only a higher force — God or Nature — can set things right. The transformation will be violent. Some will survive, on Earth or elsewhere, by taking precautions of a spiritual nature (prayer and fasting), or, occasionally, physical ones (repairing to the country and building bomb shelters).

No sooner had the bodies of Mr. Jouret's followers been found, than comparisons arose with the deaths of more than 80 Branch Davidians in a confrontation with Federal agents in Waco, Tex., last year. Among the dead was their leader, David Koresh, who also predicted that the world's end was approaching.

In his role as an apocalyptic prophet, Mr. Koresh took as his text the Bible's Book of Revelation, a darkly allegorical text that foretells the devastation that will befall Earth during the great cosmic battle with the forces of evil that precedes the triumph of God's Kingdom.

With apocalyptic imagery found in both the Old and New Testaments, the idea of history's coming end is embedded in Western culture. In the Gospel of Mark, Jesus vividly predicts the suffering of the faithful and the appearance of false prophets.

In Chapter 13, verses 23-26, he continues the prophecy: "But in those days, after that tribulation, the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars of heaven shall fall and the powers that are in heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of man coming in the clouds with great power and glory."

But, later, in the Book of Acts (1:7), Jesus warns against trying to set dates for the world's end.

His instructions have been often ignored.

Based on his reading of Biblical passages, the 19th century New York farmer William Miller predicted Christ would return by March 21, 1844, arousing a frenzy of expectation in a religiously turbulent time.

These days, the idea of the world's end comes from non-Biblical sources, too. Science assures us that the sun will eventually flame out, first burning Earth to a cinder.

There are books like Nathaniel West's "The Day of Locust," in which a narrator paints an allegorical picture, The Burning of Los Angeles, while a mob runs riot outside. And there are movies like "Dr. Strangelove," with its dark-comedy vision of nuclear war.

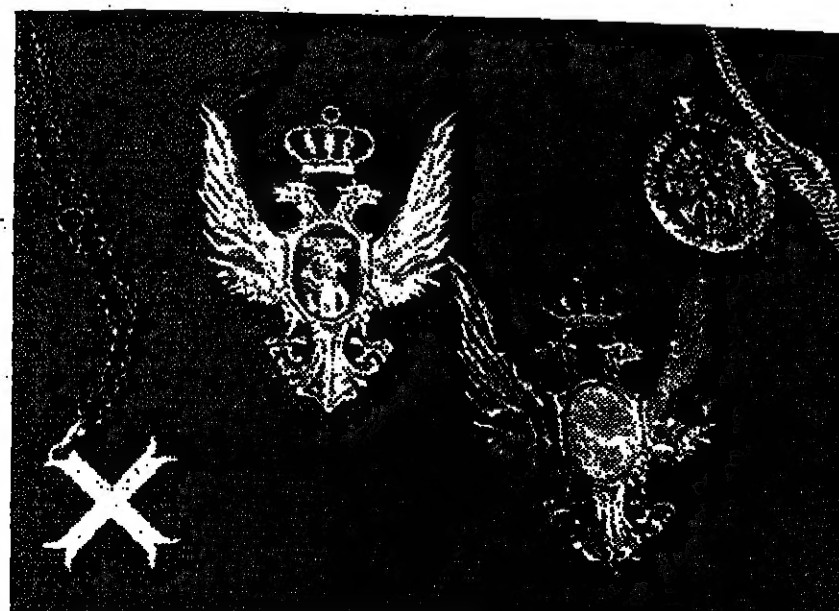
Eco-tastrophe

This decade, with the prospect of missile-borne annihilation waning, apocalypticism focuses on ecological destruction. Michael Barkun, a professor of political science at Syracuse University, said, "My sense is, a lot of groups that are vaguely occult or New Age are pushing very hard with this concept of environmental disaster," linked to the century's end.

Odd as it may sound, apocalyptic beliefs do lend a certain meaning — and urgency — to life.

An individual's time on Earth is short, while human history is long. What greater significance could there be to living in what would be the most important period in the planet's existence — and being among those who survived the greatest of transformations?

After the deaths in Mr. Jouret's sects, a Swiss historian, Jean-Francois Mayer, said he had received a letter, apparently from a member, which he read to reporters. "We are leaving this earth to find in all lucidity and freedom a new dimension of truth and absolution," he quoted, "far from the hypocrites and oppression of this world."

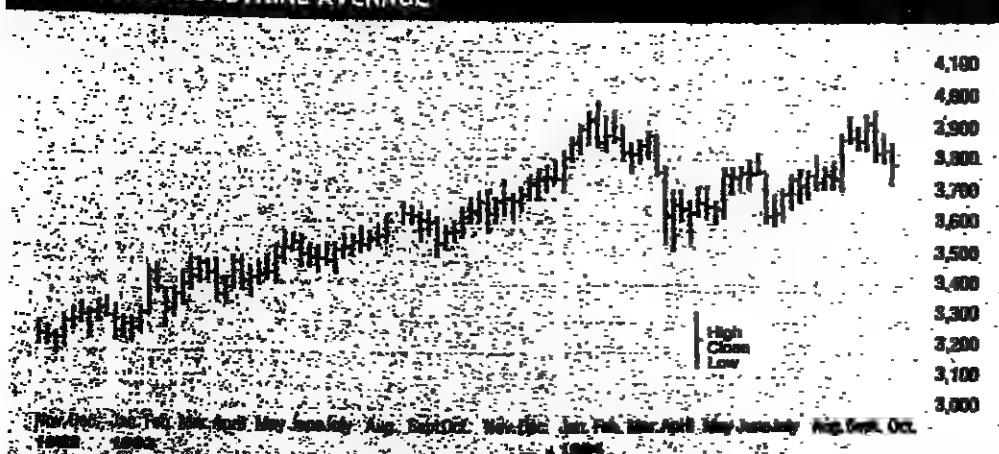


Medallions found on the bodies of Solar Temple members in Canada.

STOCK MARKET	
MARKET INDEX	CHANGE
DOW JONES	+10.75
S&P 500	+1.25
NASDAQ	+15.25
NYSE	+1.50
AMEX	+0.75
NEW YORK STOCK	
MARKET INDEX	CHANGE
DOW JONES	+10.75
S&P 500	+1.25
NASDAQ	+15.25
NYSE	+1.50
AMEX	+0.75
NASDAQ	
MARKET INDEX	CHANGE
DOW JONES	+10.75
S&P 500	+1.25
NASDAQ	+15.25
NYSE	+1.50
AMEX	+0.75
AMERICAN STOCK	
MARKET INDEX	CHANGE
DOW JONES	+10.75
S&P 500	+1.25
NASDAQ	+15.25
NYSE	+1.50
AMEX	+0.75
World Stock	
MARKET INDEX	CHANGE
DOW JONES	+10.75
S&P 500	+1.25
NASDAQ	+15.25
NYSE	+1.50
AMEX	+0.75
PERFORMANCE	
Country	Index
Australia	498
Austria	180
Belgium	181
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Middle East	199
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The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	606	1,506	262
Declined	2,092	8,015	565
Unchanged	311	821	147
Issues Traded	3,009	5,341	974
New Highs	90	158	38
New Lows	447	206	112

MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,797.43	-45.76	-1.19	+1.15
D. J. Transp	1,444.79	-46.81	-3.14	-18.02
D. J. Util	173.42	-3.08	-1.67	-22.19
S&P 500	455.10	-7.61	-1.64	-2.43
S&P Indust	539.55	-8.63	-1.57	-0.12
NYSE Comp	251.33	-4.19	-1.64	-2.99
Nasdaq	749.96	-14.33	-1.87	-3.46
Amex	455.12	-3.69	-0.80	-4.62
Russell 2000	250.71	-5.41	-2.11	-3.05
Value Line	4,626.47	-79.35	-1.72	-2.82
Value Line	282.89	-5.00	-1.74	-4.20

INTEREST RATES

	30-Year Bonds	Municipal Bonds	Three-Month Treasury Bills
Rate	8.0	7.5	7.0
Yield	8.0	6.5	6.0
Rate	8.0	5.5	4.5
Yield	8.0	4.5	3.5
Rate	8.0	3.5	2.5
Yield	8.0	2.5	1.5
Rate	8.0	1.5	0.5
Yield	8.0	0.5	0.0

New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
MicroTech	170,592	33 1/4	+1 1/4	PerryDr	7 1/2	+1 1/2	25.5	Deltaopt p/a	3 1/2	-2 1/2	45.1
SanFePC	165,159	14 1/4	+1 1/4	Codkar	8 1/2	+1 1/2	25.5	BrCAuto	11 1/2	-2 1/2	28.1
GM	163,222	43 1/4	+3	Acpla wt	8 1/2	+1 1/2	21.2	AmrWetAir wt	4 1/2	-1 1/2	23.3
Merck	158,418	36 1/4	+1 1/2	SanFePC	14 1/4	+1 1/2	15.3	UDCHm p/c	4 1/2	-1 1/2	20.8
Compex	148,228	32 1/4	+1 1/2	DianaCo	7 1/2	+1 1/2	15.1	FMRoyT	5 1/2	-1 1/2	20.8
Tellmex	142,857	60 1/4	+2 1/2	Sioris	23 1/4	+3	14.5	SatInt	13 1/2	-2 1/2	19.2
Motorola	141,278	50 1/4	+2	BeCafis	23 1/4	+3	14.5	AmrWetAir	10 1/2	-2 1/2	17.9
AdvMD	141,050	24 1/2	+1 1/2	TotSys	17 1/4	+1 1/2	11.4	TJX	17 1/2	-3 1/2	17.3
WalMart	140,441	23	+1 1/2	TRC	10 1/4	+1	10.8	AcvMD	24 1/2	-5 1/2	17.2
Form	130,798	27 1/4	+1 1/2	EGG	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10.6	EscaAs	7 1/2	-1 1/2	16.4
PGE	125,183	21 1/4	+1 1/2	Portugl	15 1/2	+1 1/2	10.6	Kasler	5 1/2	-1 1/2	16.0
GenEl	124,832	43 1/4	+1 1/2	WhiteH	22 1/2	+2 1/2	10.4	BrkLte	19 1/2	-3 1/2	15.5
IBM	118,832	71 1/4	+1 1/2	PHF	12 1/2	+1 1/2	10.2	HmHolding n	7 1/2	-1 1/2	15.3
Chrysl	107,470	44 1/4	+1 1/2	SCEKs p/c	38	+3	10.0	WetNt n	11 1/2	-2	15.0
AmEx	98,725	29 1/4	+1 1/2	WinorC	5 1/2	+1 1/2	10.0	CSI	23 1/2	-4	14.8

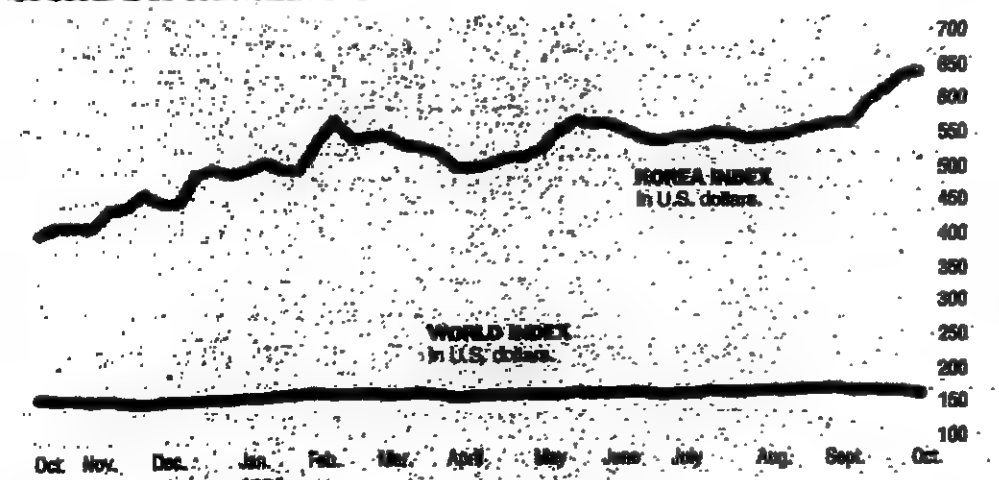
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Intel	27,687	59 1/4	+2 1/4	Carewks	6 1/2	+1 1/2	12.1	Pune	3 1/4	-2	34.8
AppleC	26,543	27 1/4	+1 1/4	DeWolfe	6 1/2	+1 1/2	58.1	FourShift	4 1/2	-2 1/2	34.0
AppleC	16,926	37	+3 1/4	Cynco	5	+1 1/2	53.9	LVn p/c	5 1/2	-2 1/2	31.2
McI	14,506	24 1/4	+1 1/4	InfoAm	5 1/2	+1 1/2	49.2	ACSEnt s	10	-3 1/2	27.3
WellsRt	14,405	21 1/4	+2 1/4	Infro	6 1/2	+2	44.4	SteelTc	13 1/2	-4 1/2	26.0
Microsoft	13,429	54 1/4	+1 1/4	PuriBen	22 1/2	+6 1/2	42.9	CelebEnt p/a	5 1/2	-1 1/2	25.9
Novell	12,315	14 1/4	+1 1/4	PuriBen	22 1/2	+6 1/2	42.9	Appdlnu	5 1/2	-1 1/2	25.0
Biogen	11,624	54 1/4	+1 1/4	PatNtBk	5 1/2	+1 1/2	31.3	HercPrd	3 1/2	-1 1/2	25.0
Intrex	11,548	25 1/4	+1 1/4	Mrchtnt n	38	+85	28.8	AmMedE	6 1/2	-2 1/2	25.0
Methuen	11,065	16 1/4	+1 1/4	BrndTch	22 1/2	+4 1/2	25.8	Forstm	6 1/2	-2 1/2	25.0

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE				PERCENTAGE GAINERS				PERCENTAGE LOSERS			
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Pct.
ViacomVar	25,630	1 1/4	+1 1/4	ColDta	5 1/2	+1 1/2	30.6	IntLotry n	7 1/2	-2 1/2	27.7
Viacom B	9,977	38 1/2	+1 1/4	Blowall f	9 1/2	+2 1/2	27.9	Aurora	4 1/2	-1	17.4
EchoBy	30,356	13 1/4	+1 1/4	IRIS	6 1/2	+1	18.2	PainWtCat wt	5	-3 1/2	13.0
Viacom	23,585	40 1/4	+3 1/4	ChArt	27	+4	17.0	NFC	13 1/2	-2	13.0
CheyRt s	23,351	9 1/2	+1 1/4	TSX	28 1/2	+4 1/2	17.4	Howtek	8 1/2	-1 1/2	11.4

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuarial World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indexes are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.
Australia	166.40	-2.8	17	-0.3	13	3.71	149.58	-8.5	1.3515	9.0
Austria	160.34	-2.4	15	-2.5	17	1.11	144.75	-13.1	10.8895	12.2
Belgium	161.66	-2.2	12	-0.8	14	4.35	126.73	-12.6	31.788	13.7
Britain	192.80	0.0	4	-6.0	21	4.22	180.00	-12.4	0.6297	7.3
Canada	185.75	-2.0	10	-0.0	12	2.53	132.53	1.8	1.3489	-1.8
Denmark	243.48	-2.8	16	-1.5	15	1.48	200.24	-12.4	6.0495	12.4
Finland	179.98	0.9	3	46.1	1	0.78	180.22	20.4	4.7718	21.6
France	162.45	-1.8	9	-7.7	22	3.22	134.51	-17.5	5.2785	11.9
Germany	134.59	-3.8	21	-3.7	19	1.90	108.38	-14.4	1.5444	12.4
Hong Kong	381.22	-4.5	22	-22.1	24	3.22	378.21	-22.1	7.7274	0.0
Ireland	200.81	-2.8	18	8.4	7	3.55	180.47	-2.6	0.6378	11.3
Italy	79.59	-7.0	24	18.0	4	1.66	93.06	6.1	1585.5	8.4
Japan	159.81	-1.0	8	21.9	2	0.77	100.01	8.9	85.75	11.9
Malaysia	567.20	0.9	1	-4.1	20	1.50	559.60	-8.8	2.5617	5.2
Mexico	2182.30	-4.8	23	-8.2	28	1.25	8186.76	1.0	3.4155	-9.1
Netherlands	205.92	-2.3	14	3.4	10	3.55	182.51	-7.9	1.7291	12.3
New Zealand	70.42	-3.2	20	3.7	9	3.93	61.84	-4.1	1.6537	8.1
Norway	186.82	-0.1	6	9.5	6	1.84	179.50	-2.1	6.728	11.8
Singapore	384.43	0.9	2	4.6	8	1.61	262.21	-3.8	1.4801	8.7
South Africa	312.71	-0.1	5	17.1	3	2.24	288.04	14.2	4.185	2.5
Spain	136.03	-2.9	19	-2.4	16	4.20	131.96	-12.5	129.05	11.8
Sweden	220.39	-0.9	7	12.2	5	1.67	239.67	-1.0	7.352	13.4
Switzerland	180.16	-2.2	13	0.0	11	1.91	127.18	-13.8	1.2808	16.0
United States	184.74	-2.1	11	-2.7	18	2.94	184.74	-2.7		

COMPOSITE INDEXES

Europe	165.71	-1.8	-2.3	3.18	145.78	-1.7
Europe/Pacific	166.96	-1.5	7.8	1.97	124.95	-2.7
World	173.14	-1.7	3.5	2.91	146.05	-2.5

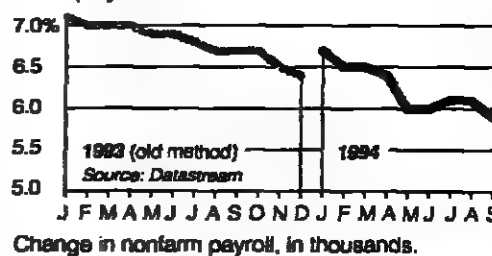
Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.
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The Economy

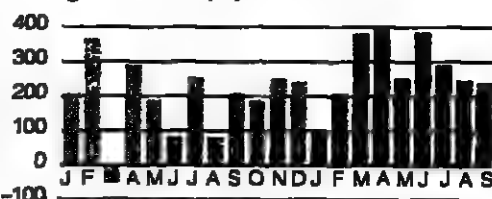
A Strong Jobs Report, but Inflation Alarms Stay Silent

The financial markets were jittery all week about — what else? — inflation. One day the Dow dropped 45 points for no other discernible reason, and the 30-year Treasury bond yield flirted with an unheard-of 8 percent, as most eyes were focused on the unemployment report looming on Friday. When it appeared, it was — in Labor Secretary Robert Reich's words — "steady as you go." Unemployment did fall to 5.9 percent, the lowest level in four years, but the 239,000 added payroll jobs were lower than expected. So the markets decided, yet again, that inflation wasn't pounding on the door. Treasury yields eased a bit, and the Dow rose 21 points. Of course, the latest tension in Iraq had a clear effect, lifting oil stocks (on speculation of a supply disruption) and the dollar (a traditional haven when nations draw their swords).

Unemployment rate



Change in nonfarm payroll, in thousands



Whose Economy Is It, Anyway?

Wait a second. What, exactly, does a strong economy look like? As in a house of mirrors, it depends on where you stand. The jobs data gave a far-off, brute-force sort of picture, but last week the Census Bureau gave another snapshot, showing a few more warts. This economy's dirty secret, Census figures show, is that it's "in danger of splitting into a two-tiered society." In Labor Secretary Reich's words, "Because while the rich get richer, the middle class is being squeezed out. More than a million Americans slid into statistical poverty. 'This,' Mr. Reich said, 'is not anyone's idea of progress.'"

Interactive? No, Thanks

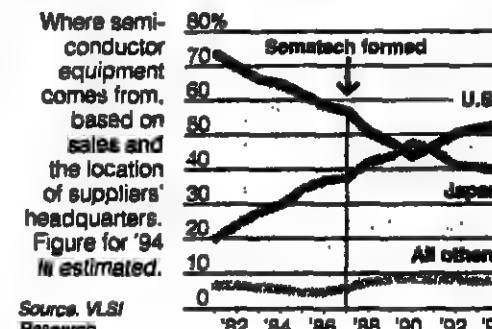
So there's all this money pouring into enabling a technology-besotted public to shop at home, say, or order movies — "interactive" services, they're called. But did anyone ask that public if it was interested? Actually, yes — and the companies pouring that money may not like the answers. In a poll out last week, people showed scant interest in interactive services — far less than in plucking out information. One big reason seems to be that people have a nagging fear that with all that computing power loose in the land, marketers will latch onto any information they can and bombard armchair shoppers with sales pitches. When privacy safeguards were mentioned, the interest doubled. But will shoppers' privacy ever be intact again?

See the Movie, Buy the Shrimp

It's a familiar scene: a 7-year-old, after seeing "The Lion King" 42 times, spirals into tears because the Nala doll — Simba's pal — is sold out everywhere. On such grief is a multi-billion-dollar industry built: if you've seen the movie, kids, badger Mom or Dad to buy every movie tie-in doodad in sight. Adult movies, of course, are above such merchandising silliness — at least they used to be. "Forrest Gump" has already defied gravity by hitting No. 5 on history's blockbuster list — without a space alien or animated critter in sight. And now — are you ready for this? — there's everything from Gump T-shirts to table-tennis sets to Bubba Gump Shrimp. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth. So brace yourself: next summer there'll be a dozen movies starring floating feathers.

Did That Quiz Turn a Profit?

City schools are a huge problem in this country, and — in sheer dollars — they're also a huge business. They're not run like businesses, though — with trained business people calling the shots — and some people say that's where the problem lies. Like the people in Hartford, which has Connecticut's largest school system, and one of its most troubled. So last week Hartford acted on that theory, taking the radical step of hiring a private company called Education Alternatives to run its schools — the first whole system turned over to private hands. There's something unsettling about the idea, of course — the whole notion of treating those young minds as so many widgets — but Hartford clearly decided that the schools' current sad state was even more unsettling.



Remember Us? We Pay the Bills

Many people have unkind things to say about Philip Morris, but arts organizations aren't among them. For years, the company has been one of nation's biggest backers of the arts — giving millions a year to museums, dance groups, you name it — and asked nothing in return. But Philip Morris has a little problem — New York City's proposed anti-smoking bill — so it was time to ask a few favors. Its executives have been calling arts groups asking them to put in a good word with the City Council. Not to lobby, mind you — just to gently remind officials of Philip Morris's good works. And though arts-group officials may have been tempted to hang up in an air-purifying huff, little voices said, "Remember the money." As one official put it, "It's a very tricky situation." The City Council got a lot of calls.

Seal of Approval for South Africa

Ending apartheid was only a start. South Africa badly needs rebuilding after years as a global outcast, but it could borrow cash to do so only at loan-shark rates. For even with all the investment capital sloshing around the globe, South Africa lacked one vital ticket to the party: the blessing of a top credit-rating agency. But last week — as Nelson Mandela visited the United States in search of investment — it finally got it, as Moody's declared South Africa an investment-grade sort of place. Standard & Poor's still held back, saying it wanted more time, but it indicated that it could come around soon. Moody's rating, though, might get the money moving.

Giving Russia Some Time

One of the world's biggest, most important question marks is whether Russia can make the giant leap to a market economy. To do so, it argues, it must have some breathing room before having to pay back its huge debts. World governments have already postponed interest payments repeatedly, and last week it got another much-needed break: foreign banks made a deal to give Russia a five-year grace period during which it need not pay interest or principal on \$28 billion in loans. The breakthrough came when Russia was granted "sovereign immunity" from having funds seized abroad if it defaults. But it still has to pay all the money back.

McHospital

Who needs a national health care system when we've got Columbia/HCA Healthcare? At this rate, there'll be as many Columbia/HCA hospitals across the landscape as there are McDonald's. The company's already the nation's biggest for-profit hospital chain, but why stop there? Why indeed. Last week, Columbia heard that HealthTrust, No. 2 in the industry, was thinking of merging with a rival, and Columbia jumped in and merged with HealthTrust itself — to create a giant with 311 hospitals in 31 states. The idea is that with shorter patient stays and more home care, a hospital chain must hammer away at efficiency. The merged company will still account for just 4 percent of the \$850 billion spent in the nation's hospitals annually. But the day is young.

Have a Coors — After Work

Loyal employees should certainly be encouraged to use their employers' products. Editors should read their own newspapers, toothpaste packers should be politically correct at the sink. But enough, sometimes, is enough — which is what Coors decided. It used to let workers at its Colorado headquarters drink Coors at lunch and during breaks — the last big brewer to allow on-the-job drinking. But tomorrow that policy ends. In March, it seems, a Coors worker died in a car accident after he left work, reportedly with too much alcohol in his blood, but Coors said the drinking policy had been under review since "well before the accident."



World Markets/James Sterngold

Is Seoul Gouging Foreign Investors?

OVER the past year, South Korea has had one of the hottest stock markets in a hot region, and foreign investors have piled in. The Korea Composite Stock Price Index has risen 25 percent since April alone, and most analysts expect the rally to continue. The question is whether foreigners are paying too high a price for the right to buy into the action.

The root of the problem is that the Government limits access to the Seoul Stock Exchange. The market was completely closed to foreign capital until early 1992, and even then strict caps were placed on the aggregate number of shares foreigners could buy.

South Korea has often been touted as an example of how the capitalist spirit is transforming East Asia, but the economy is tightly regulated by central government planners, and that extends to the financial markets. The Government openly admits to intervening in the market to control price movements in pursuit of its policy aims. Nevertheless, a slow, step-by-step liberalization process is under way. The Government announced last week that the cap on holdings by foreigners, now set at an aggregate level of 10 percent of a single company's shares, will rise to 12 percent on Dec. 1, and then 15 percent by the end of next year.

The reaction to the news was mixed. On the one hand, the increase helps foreign investors, mostly mutual funds and big institutions. Already, more than 200 companies are at the 10 percent limit, so the increase is likely to result in a flurry of buying in the most popular issues. On the other hand, such restrictions seem out of place in an economy as dynamic as South Korea's.

Worse, it means that foreigners still have to pay more for most shares than domestic investors, a form of discrimination that irks foreign fund managers and brokers. Because foreigners are bidding for just 10 percent of the shares of any one company,

demand far exceeds supply. Korean investors, or brokers, can snap up shares in popular companies, then sell them to foreigners at a premium.

Milton S. Kim, the senior managing director of the Ssangyong Investment & Securities Company, said that premium is often as much as 20 percent to 30 percent.

"There is some tendency for domestic investors to run up prices, then dump the shares on foreign investors," said Mr. Kim.

Most foreign fund managers have swallowed deep and bought the shares anyway, because of their eagerness to gain a toehold. "It really is a handicap," said Thae S. Khwang, the managing director of Asset Korea Ltd., a fund management firm. "You see a stock you really like and maybe you don't mind paying a 20 percent premium at first, but when you're running a fund that is valued every week, it's a burden to have the market price below what you paid."

The market rallied sharply this week after

The New York Times

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Gridlock's Political Price

Polls and pundits alike predict a mid-term Democratic defeat so catastrophic that the Republicans could end up controlling not only the Senate but also (for the first time since 1954) the House of Representatives. The polls are preliminary and the pundits fallible, and when we all wake up on Nov. 9 the Democrats, though shaken, may still have slim majorities. But if things do turn out badly, it will be partly because Bill Clinton and the Democrats have failed to persuade the American people that they can govern as a party.

This failure of governance is rarely mentioned in the litany of causes for the Democrats' discontent. The most common suspects are: a nagging, nationwide sense of economic discomfort. The elusive but present ghost known as the "character issue," raised anew by Whitewater. Doubts about the President's managerial skills and his bumbling White House staff. A generally sour national mood and the growing rebellion against incumbency, more damaging to Democrats simply because there are more of them than there are Republicans.

But the fact that these assembled Democrats could not manufacture a satisfying product in Mr. Clinton's first two years may be more important than the other reasons combined.

Mr. Clinton, it should be recalled, rode to the White House on the premise that a Democratic President and Congress could get things done. There were flaws in this premise. The Democrats themselves have never been models of unity. Nor could Mr. Clinton claim a numerical mandate; nearly 80 percent of the electorate voted for somebody else. Nevertheless, Americans were invited to expect the end of gridlock. That was Mr. Clinton's single most powerful argument against the gathering ineptitude of the Bush Administration and the seductive togetherness offered by Ross Perot.

The President and his party did not deliver. Again, there are any number of explanations, all plausible, none satisfactory. First, he expended huge amounts of his political capital on a few matters of great moment: successes like the budget agreement and the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1993, failures like health care reform in 1994. That made orphans of lots of other worthy legislative enterprises. Second, though an instinctive

compromiser, he did a surprisingly poor job of involving the opposition in his legislative program, not least health care.

Third, the Republicans, never really invited to the clambake, threw sand everywhere. Made no mistake: the Republicans cannot possibly run as the party of creative and helpful suggestions on the basis of Representative Newt Gingrich's jerry-built "contract" with the voters, which is little more than the voodoo economics of the Reagan 80's. The Republicans must shoulder the additional burden imposed upon them by Mr. Gingrich and Senator Bob Dole, whose ugly behavior in the waning days of Congress helped kill campaign finance and lobbying reform.

But Republicans cannot be held responsible for whatever harm the Democrats suffer in November because their participation was never part of the original promise. If the voters are sour, and they are, it has more to do with Mr. Clinton's failure to consolidate the majority they handed him and the failure of the party to unify itself.

Democrats helped defeat his health care initiative. A Democrat, Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, at one point in his career an offbeat candidate for the Presidency, opposed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The churlish behavior of Tom Foley, the House leader, did much to cancel Mr. Clinton's pledge to end Washington's culture of influence-peddling. Western Democrats joined with regional Republicans to sabotage many of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt's most promising environmental initiatives. The final proof of the Democrats' own gridlock-leading disunity was their inability to rally all their troops for the two critical cloture votes on the lobbying bill.

In the end, it was difficult for a self-professed "New Democrat" to deliver when so many old Democrats stood in his way. This must surely have been a painful surprise for a hopeful fellow like Bill Clinton. But his dilemma is no worse than the voters', who have before them equally unappealing bunches of Foley Democrats and Gingrich Republicans. This is a gloomy prospect, promising not just gridlock but rising public frustration at the majority party's inability to govern even when it has the keys to the Capitol and the White House.

The Smoking Bill Struggle

Last March City Council Speaker Peter Vallone introduced a bill that, by putting sweeping new restrictions on smoking in public places, would go a long way toward insuring fresher, cleaner air for New Yorkers. But as the Smoke-Free Air Act plods toward enactment — presumably by the end of the year — the controversy surrounding it gets more contentious by the minute.

The original version of the bill required employers of all sizes to restrict smoking to enclosed, specially ventilated rooms, with a limit of one room to each floor of a building. Smoking was to be restricted to separate rooms in pool halls and separate sections of outdoor cafes, and banned in Shea and Yankee Stadiums except in separately ventilated rooms. Nightclubs and bars not attached to public areas in restaurants or hotels were exempted, as were restaurants seating fewer than 50 people. That last exemption was removed, however, after the vast majority of speakers at the Council Health Committee's first public hearing on the bill, in June, clamored for even stronger legislation.

Then the tobacco industry started doing what it does so well: heavy leaning. A never-ending stream of faxes, letters, phone calls, meeting requests to City Council members and full-page newspaper advertisements resulted in a bill that is, if not quite a shadow of its former self, getting perilously close to becoming one. The current version allows smoking in private offices, even those without separate ventilation, an unfortunate provision that would

allow circulation of smoky air to other parts of the workplace. This version also permits smoking in the concourse areas of stadiums and offers restaurants a loophole by allowing smoking in the bar area.

On Sept. 25, the day before the bill's second public hearing, came a really big show of muscle: Philip Morris's threat (ingeniously described as "an option we would consider") to move its headquarters out of New York if the bill passed as it stood. After that, came the arm-twisting.

Philip Morris has, to its considerable credit, been a lavish and unintrusive supporter of America's cultural institutions for nearly 40 years. Last week, however, it demanded quid pro quo by asking city art groups it had aided to put in a good word for it with Peter Vallone. Many did, saying that while they were taking no position on the bill they wanted to go on record about Philip Morris's generosity to the city — and, however reluctantly, adding their weight to the tobacco company's.

Between now and a third hearing and a third version of the bill — probably next month — the arm-twisting will doubtless continue. Mr. Vallone needs and deserves public support to maintain a strong bill whose exceptions do not go beyond minor loopholes now being discussed. Should the outcome be a bill that puts the tobacco industry's economic clout ahead of New Yorkers' health, then that industry, and Philip Morris in particular, can congratulate itself on its power to undermine public health policy for millions of Americans.

Topics of The Times

Gotham as Tinsel Town

Things are so bad, or so good, in New York City that a Hollywood studio is taking over City Hall next month — to shoot a big-budget movie with Al Pacino as mayor. Uptown, Bruce Willis has been bombing around for "Die Hard 3" cameras. On an abandoned pier in the Hudson River, new TV studios are taping Bill Cosby's mysteries and episodes of "Law and Order."

"Variety," the show-business weekly, says New York has "an entertainment ecology." But movie and television work is still shaking off the devastating effects of a stand-off between local unions and the big studios in 1991, when the majors halted filming in the city, talent drifted west for jobs and local movie-supply businesses went under.

Activity is back to pre-boycott levels this year, thanks in large part to a new flexibility in union contracts, where pay scales are lower for low-budget films, and to aggressive solicitude by the Mayor's Office of Film, Theater and Broadcasting. For the remake of "Miracle on 34th Street" this year, Central Park West was blocked off for a mid-summer take of Macy's Thanksgiving Day parade; more recently, four subway cars were made available for "The Money Train."

At last report, the city had issued 138 permits for feature-film shoots this year and 366 for television — together, a 40 percent increase over last year. Mayor Rudolph Giuliani will meet with creators of TV commercials at Gracie Mansion next month to see if the city can boost that line of business too.

Some New Yorkers are not happy when their streets are closed for a shoot, but recently several youngsters

were. When the director of "Die Hard 3" saw them doing cartwheels on in-line skates, he worked them into the film. New York is back in the movies.

No Swearing Allowed

Who says you can't legislate morality? The homey borough of Raritan, N.J., may soon enact an ordinance that prohibits "rude or indecent behavior," including profanity or "making insulting remarks or comments to others" on its quiet streets. The ordinance would outlaw not only the vagrancy other municipalities try to ban, but also "unnecessary congregating in groups ... to the annoyance of other persons."

In short, no cussin' on Main Street, or any other unusual conduct the Raritan council might be worried about. Is there a problem that needs this remedy in that hamlet of 5,800 souls, mostly senior citizens? "Not now," says Mayor Anthony DeCiccio. "This is just an ounce of prevention."

Also a ton of unconstitutionality, as Raritan's police chief, Joseph Sierra, has noted. The First Amendment protects the right of people to say things that annoy, even insult others if they do not threaten physical harm. The Constitution also has safeguards against laws so sweeping or so vague that ordinary people cannot tell when they are breaking them.

Mayor DeCiccio, a genial official who operates a family bar, says the borough's lawyers will study the bill more deeply before Tuesday's scheduled council vote. The best advice would be to lose this bill, hold off on lawmaking until trouble arises and trust to the people's good sense and civility.

Not So Hasty on Surgery to Prevent Stroke

To the Editor:

In "Surgery Is Found to Fight Stroke: Artery Operation Cuts Risk by Half, Researchers Say" (front page, Oct. 1), you report on the preliminary findings of a randomized trial of carotid endarterectomy, an operation to remove fatty deposits from a major artery in the neck, in people with no outward symptoms of disease. You hype the apparent benefits and relegate the concerns to a short paragraph at the end.

In a highly select group, in which confounding medical conditions commonly found in such individuals are grounds for exclusion, this operation would reduce risk of stroke by 1 percent to 2 percent each year, which over five years would not provide an overall advantage for 95 out of every 100 individuals who might have the operation.

Because this disease is most prevalent in individuals whose life expectancy may be less than that required to observe an advantage, and because most people who have strokes do not have carotid disease as the cause, the significance of the findings when applied to the population at risk for stroke may be limited.

Moreover, the benefit has been demonstrated only for men; in women the difference was only marginal. In populations at risk for stroke, isolated carotid artery disease without more generalized arteriosclerosis is uncommon.

No doubt many such asymptomatic individuals would be deemed candidates for other operations as well, such as coronary bypass graft surgery, adding to the risks and costs, without evidence of benefit.

Perhaps most distressing is your acceptance of the findings of a test, duplex ultrasound, which errs substantially in predicting severity of disease, as sufficient for surgery.

As a result, many who may not benefit from the operation will get it. This shows the news media's role and the irresponsibility of the National Institutes of Health in raising unrealistic expectations by reporting

findings before publication of the data after independent peer review.

There is little urgency in reporting these findings. A delay to do it right would allow practitioners to apply the information only where appropriate. HOWARD S. FRIEDMAN, M.D., Chairman, Internal Medicine, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, Oct. 3, 1994

Another Approach

To the Editor:

Re your Oct. 1 front-page article on preventing stroke by surgically removing plaque accumulations in the carotid arteries: It may be possible to allow the lesions that cause the plaque to accumulate to heal, thus substantially reducing plaque throughout the body without invasive procedures. Millions of people with heart and circulation problems might benefit.

A remarkable bit of detective work suggests that xanthine oxidase, found in homogenized milk and homogenized milk products, penetrates the arterial walls, often causing



the lesions that trigger the classic symptoms of heart disease.

Kurt A. Oster, former chief of cardiology at a Connecticut hospital, challenged the conventional wisdom

after having suffered his first heart attack at the age of 46, and six years later a second, despite great care to reduce the usual risk factors.

The story is outlined in "The XO Factor" by Donald J. Ross and Hazel H. Richmond Dawkins, now out of print. Dr. Oster died in 1988 at 78. He was trained as a research chemist before studying medicine.

Dr. Oster and Dr. Ross developed a simple treatment using a combination of 20 milligrams of folic acid and 20 milligrams of vitamin C. As a therapeutic dosage, these inexpensive vitamins were combined and administered in 40-milligram capsules four times a day. A preventative regimen employed half that dose. The folic acid and vitamin C neutralize the harmful effects of the xanthine oxidase and aid the healing.

Food and Drug Administration regulations make difficult the ready use of folic acid in this way, and it is necessary to inject vitamin B-12 every six months to meet legitimate concern that a B-12 deficiency can be masked by folic acid.

The F.D.A. allows only 400-microgram or 800-microgram folic acid pills to be sold in the United States. This is a small fraction of what Dr. Oster considered necessary. Dr. Oster's patients who were treated with his program survived those who were not by a large margin.

Dr. Ross, who is with the biology department at Fairfield University in Connecticut, is still seeking a medical school to perform a definitive experiment to confirm the hypothesis on the role of homogenized milk and the resultant xanthine oxidase in atherosclerosis.

The xanthine oxidase factor remains almost invisible. The dairy industry, as might be expected, has sponsored attacks on this hypothesis. Dr. Ross has successfully rebutted its offensiveness. MARK GOLDEN, Sebastopol, Calif., Oct. 3, 1994

The writer is chief executive officer of the Aesop Institute, a nonprofit research organization.

Republicans Delight In Frustrating Reform

To the Editor:

In ancient Rome, successive Caesars turned a thumb down, to signify the death of a hapless gladiator. In today's Washington, eight United States senators, by their failure to vote effectively to end a Republican filibuster, glory in signifying the death of a bill that would have reformed the way election campaigns are financed (front page, Oct. 1). It is not as dramatic a contest — no lions, no muscular champion — but of immense, and sad, importance to our tattered democratic system.

The Republican leadership glories in its ability to frustrate reform in health care as well. This is understandable, since the two are intertwined: the millions of dollars they want to "just say yes to" on campaign finance are among the determinants of the vote against any kind of meaningful health care change. And the Republicans who led the charge said, "We're not spending nearly enough on politics."

Can the legislators return to their constituencies and expect a pat on the back? They do. A country that could swallow Harry and Louise, or Oliver North as patriot-statesman, should have no trouble with this.

As Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause, said, Republicans have for 20 years "opposed and obstructed every serious effort to clean up the corrupt campaign finance system." Some Democrats have evidently assumed this was not an issue to champion. Quo vadis? How much battering can a democratic system sustain?

ALICE A. MARTIN, Great Neck, L.I., Oct. 2, 1994

Abortion Access Law Was Tested Before

To the Editor:

Contrary to your Oct. 6 news article, the trial of Paul J. Hill, found guilty under the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances law in the murders of a Pensacola, Fla., abortion doctor and his security guard, is by no means the law's first legal test.

Immediately after President Clinton signed the act into law on May 26, anti-choice groups filed pre-emptive challenges claiming the statute violates free-speech rights and is unconstitutional. Every Federal district court to rule on the validity of the law has rejected these claims: the Eastern District of Virginia on June 18; the Southern District of California on July 6, and the Middle District of Florida on July 28.

On Sept. 22, the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana dismissed a constitutional challenge to the law.

Moreover, unlike the plaintiffs in these cases, Mr. Hill did not raise

free-speech claims, or any other significant constitutional issues, in his request that the Federal court in Florida dismiss the criminal case.

Even in the course of a criminal prosecution, Mr. Hill's trial was not the first legal test. On Sept. 23 a Federal judge in Wisconsin rejected a challenge filed by abortion opponents who were arrested for chaining themselves to concrete-filled barrels and a car to block access to a clinic in Milwaukee.

Conviction under the Federal statute does not require a lower standard of proof than conviction under Florida's murder statute. The two statutes do have different intent requirements. However, both the state and Federal criminal charges must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. CATHERINE ALBISA, SIMON HELLER, Staff Attorneys, Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, New York, Oct. 6, 1994

Women Candidates Across U.S. Set Records

To the Editor:

Your Oct. 3 front-page article suggesting problems for women candidates in 1994 omits that:

- (1) A record number of women, 110, have been nominated for the House of Representatives.
- (2) More women than ever, 16, are major-party nominees for governor.
- (3) In five states women are nominees for both Senate and governor, including California and Texas, the two most populous states.
- (4) All four incumbent House members who have been defeated in

their primaries are men. One was unseated by a woman. An incumbent governor also was defeated by a woman in a primary.

You use one woman's battle to unseat an incumbent governor to generalize that women candidates have less support in 1994. That makes as little sense as using the defeat of the male incumbents to theorize that voters just won't choose men. HARRIETT WOODS, President, National Women's Political Caucus, Washington, Oct. 5, 1994

Nazi Art Loot Found Its Way to New York's Modern Museum

To the Editor:

Not only "light-fingered American soldiers have grabbed their share" of German art, as "Russia's Mute and Hidden Loot" (editorial, Oct. 5) states. After the Nazis cleansed German museums of "degenerate art" in 1938, they sent some 700 of the choicest works to be auctioned for foreign exchange in Switzerland.

On June 30, 1939, the Fischer Gallery in Lucerne auctioned 150 items. Many dealers boycotted the sale of these stolen works. One of the bidders was Curt Valentin, a German refugee dealer, who owned the Buchholz Gallery in New York. He was there at the behest of Alfred Barr, director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, who provided money donated to the museum.

Mr. Valentin bought five works: André Derain's "Valley of the Lot at Vers," stolen from the Cologne Museum; E.L. Kirchner's "Street Scene" and Wilhelm Lehmbruck's "Kneeling Woman," both taken from the Berlin National Gallery; Paul Klee's "Around the Fish," pilfered from the Dresden Gallery; and Henri Matisse's "Blue Window," seized from the Essen Museum.

Two days after the auction, Mr.

Barr wrote to the Modern's manager, Thomas Mabry: "I am just as glad not to have the museum's name or my own associated with the auction," and he suggested that the museum's announcement of these acquisitions "state that they have been purchased from the Buchholz Gallery, New York."

All five works were added to that summer's "Art in Our Time" exhibition. No hint about their original owners appeared then or since — until 1989, when the story appeared in my "Alfred H. Barr Jr.: Missionary for the Modern," a biography.

This episode was one of very few moral slips in Mr. Barr's exemplary life. However, my disclosing even this flaw probably led to the museum's campaign against my book.

After enthusiastically ordering copies for the bookstore and assert-

ing that it would be included in the museum's catalogue, the bookstore manager abruptly canceled the order on "instructions from upstairs." And the five stolen paintings remain in the Modern's collection. ALICE GOLDFARB MARQUIS, La Jolla, Calif., Oct. 5, 1994

Repatriating Haitians

To the Editor:

Your Oct. 2 news article about Haitians at Guantánamo Bay Naval Station who have indicated intentions to return to Haiti is disturbing.

International standards require that in order to promote repatriation as a refugee solution, return must be voluntary and must occur under circumstances of safety and dignity. But the limitations on the information about Haiti available to asylum seekers at Guantánamo raise questions about the informed character of their return decisions.

Also, the apparent breakdown in public order in Haiti seems to preclude a finding of safety there. Under these circumstances, it is premature for United States authorities to promote return from the Guantánamo Bay Naval Station to Haiti. ARTHUR C. HELTON, CAROL SCHLITZ, New York, Oct. 5, 1994

The writers are, respectively, director of migration programs and coordinator, Haiti and Cuba projects, Open Society Institute.

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FRANK RICH

The Curators Cave In

By Kai Bird

WASHINGTON It was a humiliating spectacle, scholars being forced to recant the truth. Curators at the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum in Washington have been compelled by veterans' groups to rewrite the text for an exhibit on the bombing of Hiroshima. The show, which will feature the forward fuselage of the Enola Gay, the plane that dropped the bomb, is scheduled to open next year to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the event.

All summer the museum's curators faced mounting pressure from the American Legion, the Air Force Association and dozens of politicians. A hostile press portrayed the curators as anti-American, leftist and motivated by their anti-Vietnam War generational instincts rather than scholarship and archival evidence. So late last month the curators bowed to political reality. During two closed-door sessions with representatives of the American Legion, they agreed to cen-

Veterans made the Smithsonian recant the truth on Hiroshima.

sor their own historical knowledge.

Worse, the Smithsonian officials agreed to introduce new language in the text that most historians will regard as flat-out falsehoods. This is not to defend everything in the original Smithsonian text: It was hardly judicious to describe the Pacific war as a "war of vengeance" for most Americans. But such criticisms are minor compared to what has been done by way of promoting pure mythology.

At the heart of the dispute is the inaccurate but understandable belief of the veterans that the atomic bomb saved their lives from being sacrificed in an invasion of Japan. At the veterans' groups insistence, the text will now state that 1945 casualty estimates went up to "conceivably as many as one million," and that "to try and save as many American lives as possible, Truman chose to use the atomic bomb."

Many well-known scholars, including Barton J. Bernstein, Martin J. Sherwin, Robert Messer, James Hershberg, Gar Alperovitz, Melvyn P. Leffler and Stanley Goldberg —

Kai Bird is author of "The Chairman: John J. McCloy and the Making of the American Establishment."

have noted that there is compelling evidence that diplomatic overtures, coupled with assurances on the post-war status of the emperor and the impending entry of the Soviet Union into the war, probably would have led the Japanese to surrender long before an American invasion could be mounted. Unfortunately this evidence didn't begin emerging until the 1960's, long after the public had been convinced that dropping the bomb had saved many American lives.

The million-casualty figure was first used by Secretary of War Henry Stimson in a 1946 Harper's article but without any supporting evidence. According to the historian James Hershberg, the figure "instantly became the orthodox defense for bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki." No scholar of the war has ever found archival evidence to substantiate claims that Truman expected anything close to one million casualties, or even that such huge casualties were conceivable.

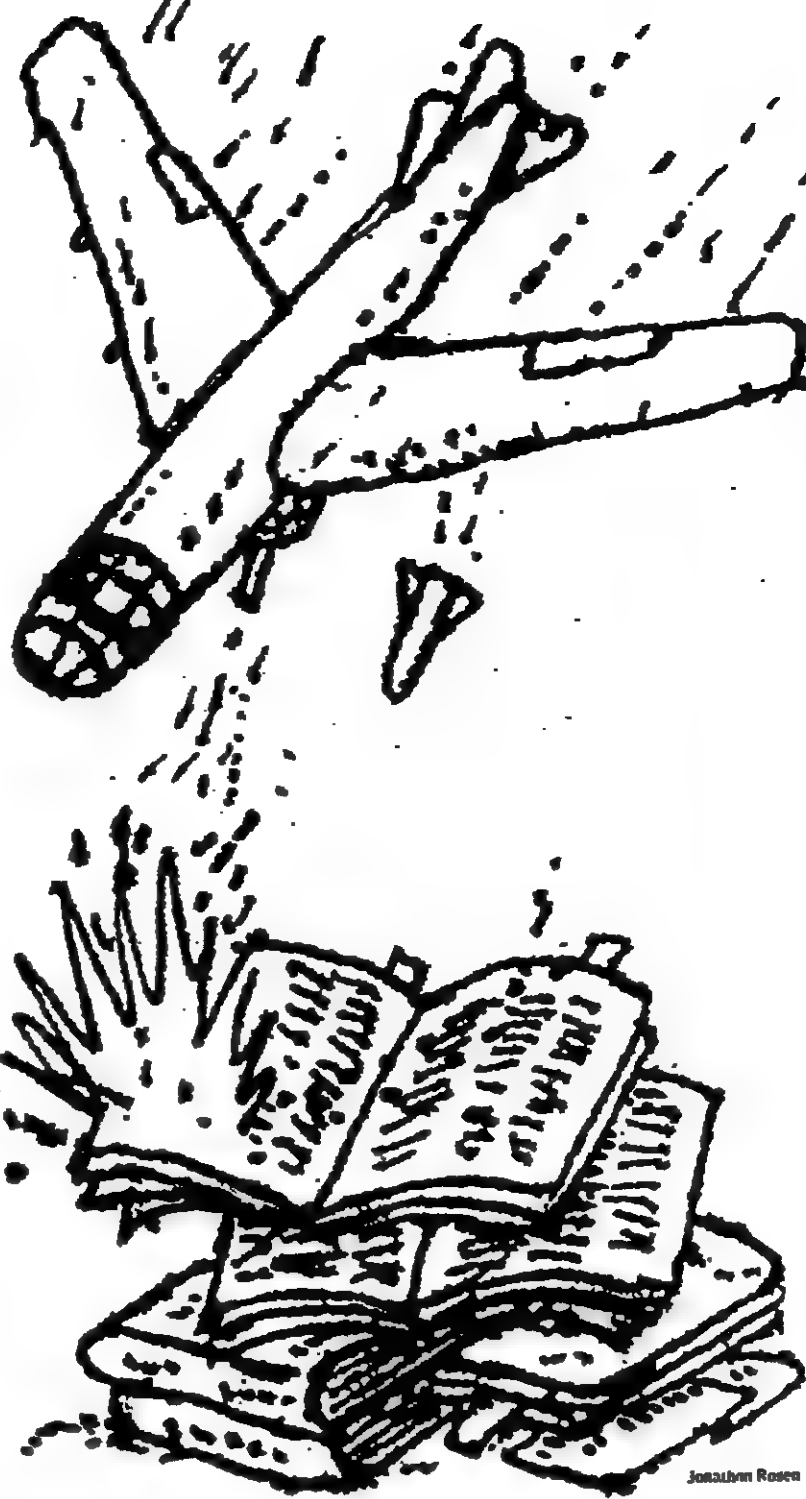
Mr. Bernstein, a Stanford historian who has pored over declassified military planning documents, could not find a worst-case estimate of higher than 46,000 deaths.

J. Samuel Walker, the chief historian for the U.S. Regulatory Commission, has written that "the consensus is that the bomb was not needed to avoid an invasion of Japan." He said: "It is clear that alternatives to the bomb existed and that Truman and his advisers knew it... The hoary claim that the bomb prevented 500,000 American combat deaths is unsupportable."

Truman's diary, released in 1979, shows that he knew from decoded Japanese cables that the enemy was about to surrender unconditionally. The only barrier was Tokyo's request for an assurance that the monarchy be retained. In the diary, Truman referred to this intercepted intelligence as the cable from the "Jap Emperor asking for peace." He wrote on July 17, 1945, that he believed Stalin would "be in the Jap war by August 15. Fini Japs when that comes about."

It would seem then that Truman realized the war would end long before the U.S. could mount an invasion of the Japanese home islands, the first phase of which was not scheduled until Nov. 1. Similarly, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy and many other top advisers to the President all believed that even without the bomb, the war would end without an invasion.

According to Stephen E. Ambrose, author of a much-lauded Eisenhower biography, the Allied commander told Secretary Stimson of his "belief that Japan was already defeated and that dropping the bomb was completely unnecessary." (This anecdote was removed from the Smithsonian text at the behest of the veterans' groups.)



After the war, the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey examined the intelligence evidence that had been available to the White House at the time. It concluded in a 1946 report that "certainly prior to 31 December 1945, and in all probability prior to 1 November, 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated."

Historians continue to proffer a wide range of suggestions about why Truman nevertheless approved the atomic bombing: the Manhattan Project's bureaucratic momentum; a fear of domestic political consequences if the public perceived we were negotiating an end to the war on any terms other than unconditional surrender; the assumption that, as Secretary of State James F. Byrnes told the physicist Leo Szil-

lard, "rattling the bomb might make Russia more manageable."

None of this disparages the patriotism of World War II veterans, who were willing to lay down their lives to defeat Japanese militarism. But neither should we question the integrity of scholars who labor in the archives at the difficult task of peeling away layers of historical truth. The Smithsonian should display history with all its uncomfortable complications, and not feel-good national myths.

Trashing for Dollars

"There's no such thing as bad publicity," a show-business press agent tells a client whose name has just been dragged through the tabloids. Maybe not, but who would have imagined that bad publicity would become a goal in itself — a sneaky new way to sell an expensive product to skeptical consumers increasingly resistant to old-fashioned ballyhoo?

The effectiveness of this new technique will be put to its supreme test next month when two costly productions, the \$50 million Hollywood film adaptation of "Interview With the Vampire" and the \$12 million Broadway musical adaptation of "Sunset Boulevard," are unveiled. With or without vampires, both are already more celebrated for spilling bad blood than for any value they may actually possess as entertainment.

The "Sunset Boulevard" turmoil began last year in London, where the Andrew Lloyd Webber spectacle made its debut to mixed reviews and less-than-packed houses. This was not a sure-fire portent of success in America, where the big money is, so what to do?

Mr. Lloyd Webber hit upon the shrewd scheme of repeatedly denying rumors that he was going to jettison the show's star, Patti LuPone, right up until the day he did. The publicity was nonstop, and if he had to buy out Ms. LuPone with a lordly sum, he got off cheap considering the rivers of ink the contretemps generated. "Sunset Boulevard" was no longer a middling success but a front-page scandal.

Yet it still wasn't a smash hit. When the show reached Los Angeles with Glenn Close as star, its reviews improved, but, as The Independent in London reported, "seats in L.A. were not impossible to come by."

This was hardly good enough for the next stop, New York, so Mr. Lloyd Webber, never one to resist repeating himself, restaged his stunt. As Ms. Close prepared to leave the West Coast "Sunset Boulevard" this summer to star in the Broadway edition, the composer hired Faye Dunaway as her L.A. replacement. Then he abruptly fired Ms. Dunaway and shut the L.A. production down.

In an open letter to "Dear Faye," Mr. Lloyd Webber blamed vocal inadequacies for her dismissal; Ms. Dunaway alleges in a lawsuit that the composer was looking for any excuse to fold "Sunset Boulevard" in L.A. because of a pending box-office collapse. Whatever the press coverage of the Dunaway-Lloyd Webber

legal fisticuffs was perfectly synchronized with the opening of the Broadway box office and sent sales soaring. Bad publicity has finally made the title "Sunset Boulevard" synonymous with high drama, whether the show itself generates any or not.

No less ingenious is the novelist Anne Rice's alchemy at turning ill will into gold for "Interview With the Vampire." When Tom Cruise was cast in the Warner Brothers film version last year, she attacked the choice as "ludicrous," telling the press that the actor "is no more my Vampire Lestat than Edward G. Robinson is Rhett Butler." Waves of publicity followed, complete with allegedly spontaneous anti-Cruise rallies at Rice book signings and counterattacks from the film makers.

"It's no accident 'Interview' is back on the best-seller list after 17 years," observed Robert Friedman,

Bad publicity is good hype.

the president of publicity at Warner Brothers. That was for sure. But Ms. Rice stands to make much more money if the film version is a hit, and, lo and behold, two weeks ago she recanted her previous opinion by publishing an open letter of her own in Variety gushing over the finished movie ("SEE THIS FILM, GUYS, SEE IT!") and Mr. Cruise (a "courageous performance").

The same producers who had battled Ms. Rice now spent a fortune reprinting her statement as a giant ad in The New York Times and other newspapers. Was the acrimonious 15-month soap opera that led to this happy ending a stunt? We may never know. But like the backstage blood-lettings at "Sunset Boulevard," the bad publicity for "Interview" was good news for its investors, lending a fresh dramatic narrative to a product that might otherwise strike the audience as just another recycling of an old, familiar title.

In her statement, Ms. Rice does ask us to tell her if we don't like the movie: "Laugh in my face. Write me letters. Call me. Come to the bookstores when I'm there and scream."

She does not, however, offer to give us our money back.

What Does Russia Want?

By Grigory A. Yavlinsky

MOSCOW An increasingly disquieting feature of Russian politics is President Boris Yeltsin's ambiguous attitude toward integration with the former Soviet republics.

Big unanswered questions hover in the air. With which members of the Commonwealth of Independent States — if any — should Russia integrate? How? On what basis? With what goals? And with what consequences for Russia, those republics and the rest of the world?

The United States and others may well conclude that a neo-imperialist Russia, catering to an outdated notion of its vital interests, is trying to re-create the defunct Soviet empire through military, political and economic integration. For this conclusion, blame Russia's chaotic foreign policy and vague priorities, as well as the influence of both Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the hard-line nationalist, and the Communists in the country's populist leadership.

When Americans raise objections, Moscow explains them away by arguing that the U.S. really does not want today's situation in Russia and the entire post-Soviet region to improve — that it has an interest in doing everything possible to preserve instability.

To prevent confusion about its intentions, Russia must base its policy toward the former Soviet empire — the "near abroad" — on explicitly formulated, intelligible principles that reflect moral absolutes.

If Russia truly wants to remain democratic, these should be the principles: the states that appeared after the collapse of the Soviet Union must remain politically independent; integration must be voluntary, without any pressure from Russia; economic union should be the basic form of integration — and in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova the only form.

Grigory A. Yavlinsky, an economist, is leader of a democratic opposition party in the Duma, the lower house of Parliament. This was translated from the Russian by Antonina W. Bouis.

Why would this approach be practical? First, because neither Russia nor any other post-Soviet country can hope to join the European Community, much less NATO, in the near future. Russia and its neighbors need their own markets, which would provide the sole basis for economic growth in the next 5 to 10 years.

Second, because economic integration would result in greater social stability throughout the post-Soviet region.

An economic union would have to have three main features. First, a customs union. This would guarantee free trade and neutralize monopolies in these countries.

Then, a payments union. This would promote the convertibility of the currencies and, with help from the central banks, establish and support exchange rates. Of course, this assumes the coordination of fiscal and budgetary policies. A payments

Economic union would calm fears of neo-imperialism.

union would lead to greater stability of the currency systems and, consequently, to the growth of trade while significantly diminishing the risk of loss through wildly fluctuating exchange rates.

Finally, harmonized economic legislation. This would facilitate a single set of rules and simplify the movement of capital among the several countries.

If an economic union is formed, Russia would significantly slow the decline in production and reduce by 30 percent inflation and the growth of unemployment. An increase in sales in Commonwealth of Independent States markets would allow Russian enterprises to pay for their own restructuring, enabling them to enter world markets eventually with competitive products. Russia could temporarily provide gas and oil at a discount to such countries as Ukraine and Belarus. It would cost

\$2 billion to \$3 billion a year — a relatively small price to pay for a significant expansion of markets for Russia's industry and agriculture.

What most worries the democratic opposition in Russia is the absence of a clear stand among the country's leaders against military and political integration with Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova — the only approach that can truly calm the fears among members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and make talk of neo-imperialism unfounded. (It would also prevent the potential danger of political schism between the western and eastern parts of Ukraine.)

Besides, a clearly expressed desire to avoid political and military union with the western countries of the former Soviet Union would weaken the pressure from Eastern European countries for early admission to NATO.

Russia has no need for a military union with Ukraine, Belarus or Moldova: no one is threatening it from the West. What it needs first and foremost is cooperation with Ukraine on reducing nuclear arms.

The economic scenario I propose might well persuade the U.S. to reduce its financial aid to Russia (including aid through international financial institutions) and to increase aid proportionately to other former Soviet countries. In particular, money could go to Ukraine or Belarus (on condition of faster market reforms) to support their balance of trade with Russia.

Any support that opened markets for Russia is more beneficial than direct aid. It would stimulate production in Russia. This would let the Russians work instead of receiving handouts. And it would support 25 million Russians living in the near-abroad.

Is economic integration without political integration possible? Yes. But Russia must understand that it must refrain from any political union with Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova whatsoever — even if these states invite it — because there would be only two possible outcomes: failure or neo-imperialism.

In view of the discomforting neo-imperialist thinking that is arising in Russia, formation of an economic bloc is the only reasonable counterweight.

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Hannah's Neurotic Sister? That Was Ages Ago

By ELLEN PAUL

When first glimpsed in "Bullets Over Broadway," the new Woody Allen comedy, Dianne Wiest is hurling a script down the magnificent staircase of her sumptuous New York apartment.

"Don't you know who I am?" she thunders as she sweeps into view, her imposing form dripping with the furbelows of high 1920's fashion, her face a seven-layer cake of makeup. She asks the question in a voice an octave lower than the sweet, girlish one film audiences may recall from Ms. Wiest's portrayal of Holly, Mia Farrow's floundering, desperately insecure sibling in Mr. Allen's 1986 "Hannah and Her Sisters." Then she answers herself in a roar: "I'm Helen Sinclair!" She might as well be saying "I'm Zeus!"

It's a good thing that poor, neurotic Holly, a perpetual failure of a would-be actress, lived in a different age than Helen, the slightly over-the-hill Broadway legend Ms. Wiest plays in "Bullets Over Broadway," which was shown last weekend at the New York Film Festival and opens commercially on Oct. 21. Helen would eat Holly for breakfast (or, since breakfast probably isn't a meal in the grande dame's repertory, spear Holly on a toothpick and drown her in a dry martini).

As for the woman who gave life to these disparate thespians, Ms. Wiest, sipping mocha from the window of a cafe near her home on the Upper West Side, was neither formidable nor nerve-racked but sunny, sympathetic, as close to serene as any sensible Manhattanite gets. At 46, she is less angular and more fair than of old. (Her formerly dark hair is streaked honey blond.) Her smile is sweet, her assessment of her accomplishments sedulously modest. Helen Sinclair would more likely sit on her than notice her. But the feeling is not mutual.

From the time she saw the script, Ms. Wiest says, she "couldn't wait" to play Helen. (Janet Maslin, writing in The New York Times, called her "wonderfully funny" in the part.) "There's something so disgusting and so inviting about this character," she said. "This empty, cavernous, shallow, egomaniacal alcoholic!" Diving into the role, she thought, was "like having a bath in chocolate."

Mr. Allen, a friend of Ms. Wiest since he cast her in a small role in his 1985 film "The Purple Rose of Cairo," wrote the part expressly for her at her request. (Mr. Allen co-wrote "Bullets Over Broadway" with Douglas McGrath, a playwright and columnist who writes the satirical Flapjack File for The New Republic.) The movie tells the story of David Shayne (played by John Cusack), a young Prohibition-era play-

wright hungry for his first Broadway hit. So hungry is he, in fact, that to get the money to mount the show, he agrees to cast a rich gangster's girlfriend (Jennifer Tilly) in a supporting role. Helen Sinclair, a bit long in the tooth but still enough the great lady of the stage that David soon falls in love with her, is cast in the play's leading role as a spurned wife. (It is the insulting ugliness of this character that initially causes her to throw the script down the stairs.)

For Ms. Wiest, the outsize, self-centered, flamboyant Helen is a bit of a departure, for the actress has had, in some ways, a curious career. A highly respected and successful veteran of the New York stage, she started out in theater playing Shakespeare and Shaw, then got raves for her comic performance in Tina Howe's "Art of Dining" at the Public Theater in 1979. Since then, she has played leading roles — often tragic — in many Broadway and Off Broadway productions, including Desdemona to James Earl Jones's Othello, Maggie to Frank Langella's Quentin in Arthur Miller's "After the Fall." Over the summer Sidney Lumet directed her as a haunted survivor of the Holocaust in the premiere of Cynthia Ozick's play "Blue Light" at the Bay Street Theater Festival in Sag Harbor, on Long Island.

Yet in film, she is seldom offered anything but comedy. She sees the fact as a legacy of her flighty role in "Hannah" in 1986. Though it won her the Academy Award for best supporting actress, it also, seemingly, doomed her to be cast by Hollywood as a ditzy comedian. And, since she was already 37 when "Hannah" was released, that has meant mainly moms: high-strung moms ("Parenthood"), dizzy moms ("Cookie"), sweet moms ("Edward Scissorhands") and surrogate moms ("The Scout," Michael Ritchie's comedy, released 10 days ago, in which she plays a motherly psychiatrist).

So the powerful, egocentric, childless Helen was a particularly exhilarating gift to Ms. Wiest from Mr. Allen. Yet, as sometimes happens with gifts, at first she had trouble figuring out how to wear it. She had acted a grande dame before, but on stage and in a very serious drama, "In the Summer House" at Lincoln Center last year. And she was, according to Frank Rich, writing in The New York Times, "priceless" as a struggling Polish émigré actress Off Broadway in Janusz Glowacki's comedy "Hunting Cockroaches." But she didn't know how to play a grande dame in a comedy.

After the first day's shooting of "Bullets Over Broadway," "Woody came over to me and said, 'It's no good,'" she remembered. "So I went and saw the dailies, and I was just awful. I thought, 'This might be one of the more gigantic cases of miscasting.'" She promptly returned to Mr. Allen and suggested that he consider letting her leave the movie. The director was unperturbed.



Dianne Wiest and John Cusack in "Bullets Over Broadway"—A 1920's actress who loves a young playwright for his mind.

Remembering the initial misfire, Mr. Allen said: "This character was so unlike who she is in life, so different than anything she's played. But she's a tremendously gifted actress. She can play comedy or Lady Macbeth or Arthur Miller. It really just becomes a problem of exploring with her a little bit. And very quickly, she got it."

The chief key to "getting it" proved to be Helen Sinclair's voice. The character shapes her words as if shaping words were a thrilling, sensual activity. Angered, she barks, snarls, growls; when she purrs, it's the purr of a tiger.

"Certain actors and actresses need some kind of thing to play," said Mr. Allen of the throaty vocal style that seemed to free Ms. Wiest to be Helen. "Often, it's the costume: Put them in their pirate costume and suddenly they start miming and flouncing. Other people, it's the voice — they play it as a

Hungarian, or an English actress. With her, it helped to play in a more — I don't know what — a more pretentious voice." As the production went on, whenever Mr. Allen said "voice" to Ms. Wiest, she knew she had gone off track. She would drop her pitch and become Helen once again.

But how did she come up with Helen's diction, which makes the words "full of life," for example, sound like "fool of illife"?

"That's probably my stage voice," the actress said, a little abashed. "Which I would never think of using in film — you can't take a stage performance and put it on film. It's like trying to paint in marble."

Yet for Helen Sinclair, stagiest of actresses and larger than life in her own living room, theater techniques designed to project 500 seats back seemed just right.

"It's really no different than Hedda Gabler," Ms. Wiest said of her own performance. "but the lines are different."

In the film Ms. Wiest was deliberately made to look older to emphasize the difference in age between Helen and David Shayne (Mr. Cusack is 28). But though she enjoyed filming her love scenes with Mr. Cusack, ("He's a very good kisser"), she also found doing them unsettling. The difference in their ages, she feels, would have passed unnoticed had their genders been reversed. "But it's strange to be the woman," she said. "To be older, with everything in her life ebbing, to go after the young playwright — it's very sad. Or it could be sad." She laughed and raised her eyebrows. "But I had a very good time."

As for Mr. Cusack, he didn't find the love scenes strange at all. "When you French kiss your mother and then she cuts your throat," as happened with him and Anjelica Huston in "The Grifters," he said, "that's strange. This was so harmless, really. Dianne is a beautiful woman. I mean, she's not 75."

MUSIC

Robertson Comes Home

By TONY SCHERMAN

In the songs Robbie Robertson wrote for the Band, he drew on the group's rough-and-tumble early years to dream up the richest cast of characters a rock songwriter has ever assembled. The landlocked old salts of "Rocking Chair"; the skid-row narrator of "The Shape I'm In"; the harried dogooder of "The Weight" — they all live as vividly today as when they first leaped, hollering and sweating, from the grooves of "Music From Big Pink" (1968), "The Band" (1969), "Stage Fright" (1970) and later albums.

Autobiography came less easily to Mr. Robertson. Not until "Northern Lights, Southern Cross," the Band's last album before its breakup in 1978, did he start to probe his own roots: his native Canada in "Acadian Driftwood," his father's Jewish immigrant forebears in "Rags and Bones." A decade passed before Mr. Robertson started his fans with the news that he is half-Mohawk, his mother raised on the Six Nations Reservation near Toronto.

Mostly, he discussed his roots in interviews; only a few songs explored Indian themes in any detail: "Hell's Half Acre" on "Robbie Robertson" (1987), his first solo album, and "Shake This Town" on "Storyville" (1991), his second. Mr. Robertson has finally tackled the subject head on. Turner Broadcasting System's six-hour television documentary "The Native Americans" will be broadcast this week, with a soundtrack by Mr. Robertson and a group of contributors dubbed the Red Road Ensemble. The soundtrack album, "Music for the Native Americans," has just been released.

Robbie Robertson is too cagey and too rich to betray excitement over an offer, but scoring "The Native Americans" wasn't just any offer. Jonathan Taplin, the executive producer of the project, is one of Mr. Robertson's oldest friends; the Band's first road manager, he produced "The Last Waltz," Martin Scorsese's documentary of the Band's farewell concert. Last fall, Mr. Taplin phoned Mr. Robertson, asking him to score the new documentary.

"I thought, 'Finally, an excuse to do something I need to do,'" Mr. Robertson says. "This was baggage

I'd been carrying my whole life, and it was getting very heavy." The \$250,000 music budget, much smaller than his usual album budget, was no deterrent.

Conversations with Mr. Robertson have their own charms and frustrations. Patience is rewarded, but required; though he can be pithily candid, he usually takes the opposite tack first, offering a smokescreen of anecdotes. He never volunteers information about his family: his wife



Tony Scherman for The New York Times
Robbie Robertson

of a quarter century, Dominique, and his three children, Alexandra, Delphine and Sebastian.

He is drop-dead handsome at 50. The beard, mustache and hats of old have long disappeared, and nowadays, his only camouflage is a pair of smoked glasses, which he removed as he warmed to the conversation. A flatness across his eyes is the only trace of Rosemarie Myke Robertson's genes.

"I wanted to make a record we could send out to the rest of the world saying, 'I know you have no idea what Native American music is, but here's a taste,'" he says. Though acquainted with lots of American Indian music, he gave himself a three-month crash course, "after which I felt like unquestionably the foremost authority on North American native music in the world. Of course I'm not; I just felt like I was."

At first, he saw himself as doing little more than documenting. "But Robbie's never going to do that," says Mr. Taplin. "He's always going to bring his own creativity." The more Mr. Robertson threw himself into his task — listening to tapes, holding jam sessions with artists like the superb rock duo Kashtin, from northern Quebec's Innu tribe — the more his personality seeped into the music. His weathered voice is thin, but, as he says: "I can give a reading. I can convince." His guitar playing has lost the relentless, crackling drive of earlier days, but its sting is still unmistakable.

Mr. Robertson's experiment

shares traits with Paul Simon's "Graceland," in which another pop master introduced his audience to a vital strain of world music, but in this case, the music's right in our backyard. Mr. Robertson's, moreover, is a voyage of rediscovery, not discovery. And if Mr. Simon often seemed at cross-purposes, setting his angst-ridden ruminations to a South African beat, the medium of "Music for the Native Americans" and its message — American Indians' pride in their culture — are one. "Undoubtedly, this record is going to be good for Indian people's self-esteem," says Susan Braine, an Assiniboine and the manager of American Indian Radio on Satellite, which supplies programs to two dozen radio stations. "That's what it does for me. It doesn't make any difference if you can't understand what Kashtin is saying. They're singing in their own language, and their music sounds good. That's what matters."

The Red Road Ensemble's members vary widely, from the traditional Silver Cloud Singers to the songwriter and arranger Jim Wilson, a master of digital technology. More than three-quarters are of American Indian descent. Mr. Wilson is Choctaw, the vocal trio Ulali represents three tribes, the veteran singer Rita Coolidge is half-Cherokee, and members of a half-dozen more nations are on hand. A new generation of Robertsons makes its debut — Sebastian plays drums on three songs, and Delphine sings on one.

At its most successful, the album seamlessly blends old and new, indigenous music and Mr. Robertson's blues-based pop. On "The Vanishing Breed," Douglas Spotted Eagle's native flute and Mr. Robertson's guitar soar in unison. "Akua Tuta" begins with the padding of bare feet (Mr. Robertson put microphones on the studio floor while Kashtin's Claude McKenzie and Florent Vollant did a tribal dance) and builds to a snarling Robertson guitar solo.

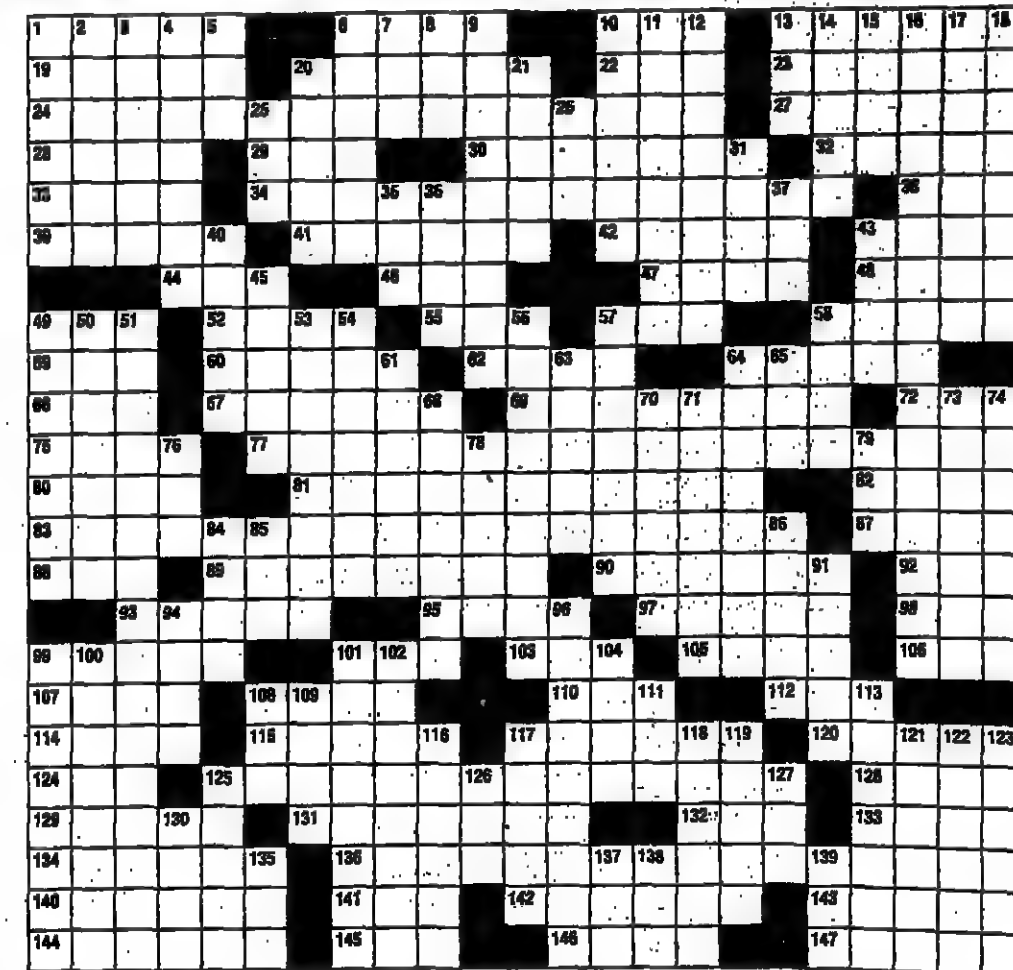
As he worked, Mr. Robertson felt traces of his own past welling up. "When I was very young, I heard some music at the Six Nations Reservation that was like a heartbeat pumping, and over it, women sang." The memory shaped the song "Mahk Jchi (Heartbeat Drum Song)," sung by Ulali. "So many things on this record," Mr. Robertson says, "were, like, 'God, I know I heard that when I was little.' I kept telling the musicians, 'I don't know where this comes from, but it goes like this.' These things, they just hide in the darkness and then come out, like a scent you remember from when you were a kid."

PROMOTIONS

By BRYANT WHITE / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 World-weary
- 6 Licensing
- 10 Eng. network
- 13 Biblical incense
- 19 Faulty
- 20 Christmas present
- 21 Peckers do it
- 22 Tune
- 23 Wages
- 24 Side door, perhaps?
- 27 The Iliad, e.g.
- 28 Microscopic life
- 29 Weapon in
- 30 Finback whale
- 32 Room extensions
- 33 —do well
- 34 Suspect in a
- 35 Whodunit game?
- 36 Kind of farm
- 39 Igor and Dr.
- 41 Spaghetti-western
- 42 Lyric poem
- 43 Dynasty after the
- 44 Outlet for N.Y. horse
- 46 Robe adornment
- 47 Revolution site of
- 48 Getting — years
- 49 French seasoning
- 52 Mil. offshoot
- 55 Common Market
- 57 A.M.A. members
- 58 Morning awaker
- 59 — particle
- 60 "Get — of this!"
- 62 "Elephant Boy" boy
- 64 Ringbearer in "The
- 65 Lord of the Rings"
- 67 Mineral suffix
- 68 Stinking
- 69 Joys
- 72 Zoological duct
- 75 Sentence subject
- 77 Flogging, e.g.?
- 80 Conscious of
- 81 Numskulls
- 82 Jocular Johnson
- 83 Union action?
- 87 Judah's second son
- 88 Cooler
- 89 Traitor's fare
- 90 Name tag
- 92 Scrap for Spot
- 93 Ice cream thickeners
- 95 Coin in 47-Cross
- 97 Honkers
- 98 Pierce Arrow rival
- 99 Shrewd
- 101 — amore (with
- 102 love)
- 103 "Under a Glass Bell"
- 104 Eastern "holies"
- 106 50-Down, once:
- 107 Westernmost of the
- 108 Aleutians
- 109 Give-and-take
- 110 South Africa's —
- 111 Paul Kruger
- 112 Fresh
- 114 Seance sounds
- 115 Like some coats and
- 117 Loosen rigging
- 120 Thomas Moore's
- 121 "The Harp That
- 122 Once Through —
- 123 Hail!"
- 124 — you sure?"
- 125 Baseball star?



- 126 Topic: Sp.
- 129 Sugar source
- 131 Best
- 132 One who's taken
- 133 vows
- 134 Medicinal mnts.
- 135 Disburse
- 136 Spencer Tracy
- 137 movie?
- 140 Faces the wind
- 141 while stationary, at
- 142 sea
- 143 Portuguese writer
- 144 José Maria — de
- 145 Quilzoo
- 146 Agamemnon's
- 147 mother
- 148 Bogart's "High
- 149 Sierra" role
- 144 Tailor, in old Rome
- 145 Napoleonic marshal
- 146 Nurses
- 147 Quiet

- 15 Heaps
- 16 State officers?
- 17 Shipbuilder's pin
- 18 Ophthalmologist's
- 19 implement
- 20 Flattens
- 21 Humble toiler
- 22 Dancers cut it
- 23 Word with strong or
- 24 straight
- 31 "Terrence's —"
- 32 Dog
- 35 Mancinelli opera
- 36 e Leandro
- 36 Playwright David
- 37 Stimp's chum
- 40 Buckle holder
- 43 Forte
- 45 Large pill
- 46 "Maude" or
- 47 "Fraser," e.g.
- 50 Where the koon is
- 51 spent
- 51 Beatles character?
- 53 Shoppers'
- 54 receptacles
- 54 Actress Barbara
- 56 Red chalcidony
- 57 Children's
- 58 entertainers
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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

LABORS GASTON JACOBY
TANNEY SANCERY IBERIA
STANDSTOWNS BENNYDEAR
STOOLIE ASI EDELS
ZEN TOWIT BAS
IDANOS THULE NUN OCH
SARA BOAZ WOLD ANNO
ANOTHERSTORYDAYIFEAR
AZO ELIS SALE MALES
CAMERIC PATTON SCULLY
ROOKIES TRAVAIL
STRAIT SPICED EUSTACE
TAFDSRSEBENITISNIGHT
ALLY APAR ROBE LEAR
LAY DAR CLOKE STERN
AJIN IRATE EVA
MEDIAS NEW ALAMEDA
TOWASTEADAYGOFLVAKITE
OFLELO NETEOUT ELEVEN
VENEER EXENTS RESENT

Smart cards must wait

ALBERT B. CRENSHAW
WASHINGTON

CONSIDER the contents of your wallet or purse. Not the money — all the other stuff.

You may well have credit cards, department store charge cards, gasoline cards, a cash-machine card, a driver's license, a Telecard, a health-fund card and who knows what else.

A parking garage pass, a library card, your car registration — this list could go on and on.

Wouldn't it be nice if all those cards — or at least all but two or three — could be rolled into one? In fact, the technology is almost ready to do just that, and if the remaining technical and economic problems can be worked out, a nascent industry is waiting to replace your plastic with superplastic — also known as smart cards.

Smart cards are like the familiar plastic cards, except they have a computer microchip embedded in them, enabling them to store large amounts of information and, in some cases, to interact with computers or computerized equipment.

This makes it technologically possible to program one of these cards with everything from your bank account to your driver's license information to your health characteristics — blood type, allergies, medicines you take and the like.

If you had such a card, you could, for example, stick it into a slot on your home computer, which would read information about your cash-machine transactions and provide your bank and credit card balances.

You could give it to your doctor, who could insert it in a computer and get your medical history and your health insurance information.

The possibilities are almost endless, but the reality remains tantalizingly just beyond reach. Smart cards are starting to appear, to be sure, but so far mostly in niche markets and using only a fraction of their true capabilities.

"I predict a fragmentation, an explosion of special-purpose cards," that will later subside," said Edmund Jensen, chief executive of Visa International, the giant credit-card association.

Smart cards "will proliferate, then consolidate," he said.

In the short run, that means more rather than fewer cards in the consumer's pocket — which is the exact opposite of what most of us really want.

Smart-card proponents understand that "Consumers tell us they don't want to carry seven cards," said Catherine Allen, a Citicorp vice president who heads the Smart Card Forum, an industry organization devoted to working out the kinks in the technology and economics of the cards.

But numerous difficulties — economic

and technical — have combined to push things the other way.

There are really two kinds of smart cards: smart and not-so-smart. And many of the cards coming into use are of the latter. These cards' main feature is memory and they are being used as what the industry calls the "electronic purse."

Conceptually, the electronic purse works like this: You "load" an amount of money into its memory, and that sum can be deducted by vending machines installed in everything from newspaper boxes to taxicabs. When it is exhausted, the customer can reload its memory with more money.

The electronic purse can be used with a PIN (personal identification number) or other identification measure to protect against theft or misuse. A growing number of colleges and universities are using smart cards as a combination student ID card and electronic purse that allows the student to make purchases on campus or at nearby stores equipped to accept the card.

While some large companies have been quite interested, small businesses don't want the expense of putting in the necessary hardware, industry experts say. (Nor, it turns out, are they thrilled with the excellent receipt records the system would generate, apparently fearing the IRS might get hold of them.)

Such objections mean that if the smart card is thought of as little more than a replacement for the magnetic strip on credit, cash-machine and other cards, "the business case gets a lot tougher to make" for smart-card companies, Jensen said.

Such considerations have slowed the spread of smart cards and suggest to some experts that the real future lies with the truly intelligent cards. These cards contain a genuine computer central processing unit and are capable of "read-write" transactions so they can receive and process information.

It may turn out that communications, rather than financial services, finally get smart cards going. In Europe, smart cards have come into wide use with mobile telephones. Cellular subscribers are given a card with their account number and other identification encoded on it, and they can use it with any mobile phone.

"Smart cards and the information highway are very closely allied," said Microsoft Corporation's Harel Kodesh.

Before any of this happens, though, the industry must work out technical standards that will allow all these gadgets to talk to one another, and also allow smart cards to coexist with magnetic strip and bar-code devices.

(The Washington Post)



A small supermarket in a northern Swedish town has an 'Ecology Corner' for depositing cans, bottles and plastic bags for recycling, and used batteries. The country actively protects its environment. (John Jacobs)

Sweden: 'Ja' to recycling

JOHN JACOBS

RICH, technologically advanced countries with abundant natural resources are leading the campaign for conservation. The little Swedish town of Gällivare, well within the Arctic Circle, is proof.

In a local supermarket, a small corner has been set aside for recycling. In their drive for efficiency, the Swedes have simplified and mechanized the process. The "Ecology Corner" has slots and bins for different types of containers. Those that can be recycled bear a triangular logo and the amount of the refund.

Each empty beer and cola cans are pushed into a recycling machine, which gives each customer a receipt at the press of a button. A plastic-bagful of cans can net a receipt for six Swedish crowns, worth about NIS 2.50, redeemable at the checkout counter. (Once empty, the bag can be deposited in a special bin for recycling.) The corner also has apertures for wine bottles, exhausted batteries and flattened cartons.

However, not everything is as "environmentally friendly." Malmberget, five kilometers north of Gällivare, is the site of a major industrial and ecological disaster. The LKAB iron mines — which

produces more than six million tons of ore a year, making it one of Europe's largest — used to strip mine the ore.

After some time, an enormous hole was created and abandoned. Dust from the exposed surface, falling rock and subsidence obliged the company to buy up streets of houses, evacuate the area, compensate the owners and erect a tall fence to prevent entry.

Rows of empty houses and the big hole demonstrate 20 years later that not all Swedish projects are successful.

The company now mines 600 meters underground. After extracting the iron, the waste rock is returned to the tunnels as fill. Transporting the iron to the Norwegian port of Narvik has been carefully thought out.

The iron is extracted and converted to 85%-iron pellets which are more economical to transport and can be carried in open rail trucks without causing heavy contamination.

In Sweden, protecting the countryside is a matter of national pride. A well publicized code of conduct allows hikers access to even privately held land, pro-

vided they remove their rubbish, do not damage trees and shrubs, are careful with fire and respect the owners' privacy.

The Green Party faction in the Riksdag (parliament) keeps up pressure to safeguard the environment.

Swedes traveling abroad are appalled at the litter and lack of waste facilities.

There are even collection facilities at beauty spots far from recycling machines. In one park, there is an enormous plastic bin in the shape of a cola can.

In contrast to these efforts, the parking lot of my local supermarket in Beit Hakerem has bins only for newspapers and cartons. A volunteer environment warden in Tel Aviv says that newspapers are no longer collected for recycling, because the recycling firm says it has a surplus.

The Environment Ministry and municipalities should rethink Israel's reluctance to recycle. There is no disgrace in imitating Sweden's success.

The writer is director of the pharmacy division of the Hadassah Medical Organization, Jerusalem.

Magic cure for oil spills

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

IF Hungarian-born inventor Guy Kalocsai is correct in his findings, then the system he is putting forward for cleaning up oil spills may be the breakthrough environmentalists have been praying for.

Kalocsai, who lives in Australia, says that he has perfected a technology using nontoxic chemicals to turn oil into a solid that resembles plasticine and floats on the water surface. It can be simply scooped up, while oil reaching shore can be easily peeled off rocks and beaches.

Kalocsai says the chemicals are nontoxic and even approved as food additives. He is currently seeking patents in Australia, the US and Europe. Until these patents are issued, he told reporters from *The New Scientist*, he will not disclose the names of the chemicals.

The inventor does claim, however, that the process is cheap, costing about 71 cents per spilled liter. The usual cost of clean-ups, which averages \$40 to \$50 a liter, Kalocsai also says the material does not damage marine life.

Kalocsai says the technology could even prevent oil spills. A tanker in danger of being damaged could pour the material into the tanks and prevent a spill should the ship break up. With the agitation of stormy seas, the process is even more efficient. In general, he says, oil begins to coagulate on contact with the chemicals in about 20 seconds.

More astounding is Kalocsai's claim that the addition of a third chemical causes the solidified oil to become a liquid again. This means that oil scooped off the water, solidified in oil tanks or peeled off the shore could be recycled. He envisions the process being used in refining, since lighter elements could be more easily separated from the heavier components of crude petroleum than conventional systems allow.

This system, however, does not completely eliminate damage from oil spills, warns Kalocsai, since the aromatic fractions present in the petroleum are not solidified but rapidly disperse into the water. Aromatics account for severe poisoning of marine life after oil spills.

In a few months, once his patents are secure, the inventor plans to test the system with one of the major oil-shipping companies. Like the formula, the name of the company has been kept under wraps. However, Lloyds of London notified shippers in September that they will no longer insure oil tankers for more than \$10 million unless they pay an extremely high premium for special catastrophe insurance. No doubt, the oil companies hope that Kalocsai's system works.

Spies who steal but don't sell are guilty of aggravated espionage

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals, before Justices Shlomo Levin, Gavriel Bach and Michael Cheshin, in the matter of A.B., appellant, versus the State of Israel, respondent (Cr.A. 715/93).

THE appellant, an aeronautical engineer, was employed in Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) from 1975 to 1988.

From 1981 he worked on the Lavi project, for the production of military aircraft designed by IAI, and was party to the secret material involved. He also received many documents belonging to IAI or the Israeli Air Force classified as "secret" or "restricted."

When he was hired, he signed a declaration undertaking not to remove from the premises any article or document without authority.

In 1988 the Lavi project was canceled and he was dismissed. He then left the country and was employed in the aeronautics industry elsewhere.

Prior to leaving IAI in 1988, he signed a declaration relating to the Lavi project. In it, he declared that he had returned all records handed to him and that he had not retained any material or property, including papers of any kind, belonging to IAI. He also declared that he knew clearly that he was forbidden to remove any IAI material without security confirmation.

But he did not return the documents in his possession. Instead, he excised the security classification printed on them, removed any signs that they belonged to IAI or the Air Force and took them outside the country.

On the basis of the above facts, he was convicted in the Tel Aviv District Court, under section 113(c) of the Penal Law of 1977, of possessing "secret information" without authority. He was also convicted, under section 390 of the Law, as a "public servant," of stealing State property, namely, the classified documents referred to above.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment which he was permitted to serve by community service, 15 months' conditional imprisonment, and the payment

of compensation to IAI in the sum of NIS 10,000. He served his sentence, but appealed to the Supreme Court against his convictions.

JUSTICE BACH delivered the judgment of the court. He first pointed out that there was no evidence that the appellant had handed the documents, or disclosed their contents, to any foreign person or body.

However, he had admitted that he had used the information in the documents to further his own work in his new employment and, as the District Court had observed, "there was no doubt the documents were taken for that purpose."

Appellant's counsel had submitted, Justice Bach continued, that the documents were not "secret information" within the meaning of section 113(d) of the Penal Law. He had contended that since the Lavi project had been canceled, and a substantial part of the contents of the documents had been published in scientific journals, the term "secret information" did not apply.

This submission was unacceptable, Justice Bach held. "Secret information" was defined in section 113(d) of the Law as, *inter alia*, "information whose contents, form or mode of keeping indicate or indicates that the security of the State requires its being kept secret...."

It was clear from the marking of the documents as "secret" as required by the competent security authorities, from the above declarations signed by all employees of IAI and particularly those employed on the Lavi project, and from the contents of the documents specified by the District Court, that the documents were "secret information" as defined in section 113(d) above.

COUNSEL HAD also relied on section 113(e) of the Penal Law under which "it shall be a good defense for a person charged with an offense under subsection (c) that he did nothing unlawful to obtain information in so far as it was secret information and that he obtained, collected, prepared, recorded or held possession of it in

good faith and for a reasonable purpose."

Counsel had submitted that the appellant had obtained the documents lawfully for the purposes of his work as a public servant. Moreover, he had used them subsequently for the sole purpose of his professional work, namely, "in good faith and for a reasonable purpose."

Counsel had relied in this regard on a Supreme Court precedent (H.C. 28/62), in which the court held that it was sufficient for the defendant to establish "a reasonable probability" that he had acted in "good faith and for a reasonable purpose." In that case the use of the "secret information" for the purposes of "military interpretation, history, and instruction"

was held sufficient to establish the above defense.

It was true, Justice Bach continued, that the appellant had done nothing unlawful to obtain the documents. However, the same could not be said as to his retaining them after his dismissal.

It was difficult to frame a general definition of what would constitute "good faith" or "a reasonable purpose" in the present context. It depended on the circumstances of each case.

Justice Bach added that he could envisage a situation in which the material was held for research or advice which would be covered by section 113(e).

However, he was convinced that the above defense could not avail the appellant.

An employee working on a secret project who declares in writing that he knows he is forbidden to remove classified material, declares on leaving that he has no such material, excises the marks of secrecy on the relevant documents, and intends to use the secret information to advance his personal needs and the aeronautical professional know-how of an enterprise in a foreign country cannot be regarded as having possessed the secret information, without authority, "in good faith and for a reasonable purpose."

Counsel for the State had relied correctly on a Jerusalem District Court ruling (in Cr.A. 94/61), relating to similar circumstances, that "there can only be 'good faith' where there is genuine belief

that the act is completely pure and is in no way forbidden."

The appellant's conviction under section 113(c) of the Penal Law was therefore to be confirmed.

Justice Bach added his regret that the marginal note to section 113 of the Law labeled the offenses it described as "Aggravated Espionage." He could understand the appellant's frustration at this label which ill fitted his conduct, serious as it was.

The appellant's conviction under section 390 of the Penal Law was also to be upheld, Justice Bach continued.

That section described the offense of "A public servant who steals a thing which is the property of the State or which came into his possession by virtue of his employment...."

There was no doubt that the classified documents belonged to the IAI and the Air Force, and

were the property of the State.

It was true they came into the appellant's possession lawfully. However, at least when he left his employment and declared that he had returned them, knowing that he intended to retain them for his own purposes, the crime of theft had been completed.

Citing Supreme Court precedents including Aloni's case (Cr.A. 594/81 *The Jerusalem Post* of May 30, 1982), Justice Bach held that the necessary elements of deceit and dishonesty had also been established.

FOR THE above reasons the appeal was dismissed and the convictions confirmed.

Avigdor Feldman and Azriel Behar appeared for the appellant, and Yiska Leibowitz, Senior Assistant State Attorney, appeared for the State.

The judgment was given on July 13, 1994.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1994

Provident fund assets fall NIS 61m.

PROVIDENT fund (kupa gemel) assets fell NIS 61.069 million in September, as a wave of redemptions that began early this year continued, the Treasury reported yesterday.

Provident fund redemptions totaled NIS 460.8m., while inflows were only NIS 399.7m.

By contrast, training funds (ker-

en hishlalmut) assets grew by NIS 73.4m. and have registered a NIS 429.4m. rise since the beginning of the year.

Combined provident and training fund assets fell NIS 237.5m. during the past nine months.

First International Bank yesterday reported positive real returns in September and negative returns

JOSE ROSENFELD
and GALIT LIPKIS BECK

so far this year.

First International is the first of the five large commercial banks to report returns for September. The best performing fund last month was Tezu, with a real yield of 0.89%. This was followed by To-

halet, with a return of 0.72%, and P. International, which gained 0.55%.

The Atidut fund achieved a real yield of 0.54%, Ha'melacha a return of 0.51%, Mishlalem was up 0.48%, Maitav increased 0.46% and Keren Ha'sefa was up 0.4%.

The best performing fund so far this year is Ha'melacha, with an

accumulated negative real return of 2.08%.

This was followed by Mistalem, which was down 3.33%, and Maitav, which lost 3.82%.

The other funds yields are as follows: Atidut -3.84%, P. International -3.86%, Keren Ha'sefa -3.99%, Tohalet -4.10% and Tezu -6.53%.

Direct insurance, direct savings

COMMENT

NEIL COHEN

IF Muki Schneidman has his way, it seems he will, most of us will soon be about NIS 1,000 better off each year. His profit from the venture will be somewhat greater.

Schneidman is the managing director of Zur Shamir, a holding company which last year sold its insurance portfolio to Clal Insurance, and now plans to reenter the field as the first firm to offer "direct insurance."

For the uninitiated, direct insurance is based on a simple premise - cutting out the middleman, i.e. the broker. You call up the company, directly, give details of what you want to insure (most direct insurance is household and automobile) and your personal details. The insurance company's software spits out the quote, and if you like it you give them your credit card number and the policy arrives in the mail. Eliminating the broker's commission has enabled direct insurers to lower rates by between 20 percent and 40%, and they have, not surprisingly, grabbed

which they operate. Despite predictable fierce opposition from the insurance agents, who stand to be the big losers, Schneidman and the other companies planning to enter the field hope to be up and running within a few months. The other losers, by the way, are higher risks and collectives, who are currently subsidized by lower risk insurers.

But there may be a silver lining in it for the agents, and an additional benefit for the rest of us. The almost non-existent profession of fee-based (rather than commission-based) financial advisers may develop as these agents are forced to seek new sources of revenue.

If this were to happen and a middleman were to develop between the consumer and the producers of investment products - all kinds of savings instruments as well as mortgages - it would in turn force the banks to improve their investment performance and cut their fat operating costs, which get passed on to the consumer.

Palestinians to build oil refinery in Gaza

RACHEL NEIMAN and JON IMMANUEL

THE Palestinian Fuels Company (PFC) will build an oil refinery in Gaza, company president Kenneth Hatfield said yesterday.

PFC officials have promised to present Palestinian Authority chairman Arafat with a proposal before the end of the year.

The refinery will supply motor fuels and other petroleum products to the areas at "reasonable consumer prices."

PFC has committed itself to

building the refinery according to US environmental standards and will refine only light oils. Initial capacity will be 20,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

Production will include bottled gas, gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, diesel fuel, and asphalt.

The new refinery will be computer controlled and produce its own power.

The PFC is also examining the possible establishment of modern service stations within the autonomous region.

Major shareholders in the Palestinian-owned and operated venture are Palestinian businessmen associated with oil marketing and retail sales in the area.

The project has the full support of the US government.

It was formally announced by US vice-president Al Gore as part of his "Builders for Peace" program.

Financial support is expected to come from the US government, including the Trade and Development Organization and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Construction on the refinery will start at the beginning of the year and require 500 workers.

Super-Sol plans new subsidiary

MARTHA MEISELS

SUPER-SOL will invest NIS 30 million to establish a new subsidiary, the company announced yesterday.

The subsidiary, Universal Club, is to operate along the lines of the American chain Price Club.

The first branch, covering 7,300 square meters, will open in December at Tel Hanan, near Haifa.

Universal Club will offer a wide range of quality brandname goods and services at discount prices to those who pay a NIS 90 membership fee.

Merchandise will include virtually everything found in a supermarket and a department store, plus special services - such as film development, travel tickets, and even changing tires on cars.

Ya'acov Ginsburg will be the general manager of the new chain, which will be entirely owned by Super-Sol. Ginsburg also heads the company's warehouse-style food chain, Mahaneh Mazoz, which was a test for the membership club idea.

Universal Club promises to follow the American practice of refunding money for goods returned within 14 days of purchase.

Moreover, customers dissatisfied with the club can get back their NIS 90 membership fee during the first six months.

Universal Club plans to open two additional branches next year.

Gov't to issue tender for Israel Chemicals today

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE government will tomorrow issue an international tender for the sale of 24.9 percent of Israel Chemicals (ICL) shares via a private placement, the Treasury confirmed yesterday.

According to the company's by-laws, an investor buying up to a quarter of its shares will be entitled to name three out of the firm's 14 board members.

Following the publication of the tender, interested parties who request information will receive a booklet from the Government Companies Authority explaining the sale procedure. In addition, they

will complete a questionnaire about themselves or the companies they represent.

A month or two after the private sale, a public issue will be offered here and abroad of a minimum of 22% of ICL's shares, up to a maximum of 32%.

A significant proportion of the offering will be made abroad to assure the private investors an international market for their shares.

As a result of these sales, the government's share

in ICL will drop from 75% to 28%. The government will also hold a golden share in the company to protect the national interest.

Government Companies Authority director Yossi Nitzani and ICL board chairman Victor Medina yesterday arrived in New York to choose underwriters for the private placement.

The government has chosen Wertheim-Schroeder as its financial adviser for the sale. During their stay, Nitzani and Medina are to interview several prominent investment banks interested in underwriting the issue.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Plan would improve management of farm land: The Agriculture Ministry yesterday suggested a plan to approve transfer of land development rights for agricultural purposes and the establishment of land development partnerships. Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Teur has submitted a detailed proposal on the issue to Uri Zvi, head of the Israel Lands Administration.

Citrus firm buys out packing outfit: Ben-Ezer Plantations, which specializes in citrus gift boxes for overseas markets, has bought out Yehkin's gift pack department for an undisclosed price. In addition to the purchase from Yehkin, Ben-Ezer Plantations reports it has invested NIS 250,000 this year in the development and marketing of new packages and specialty products for the overseas gift trade.

Gray market rate at 39.49%: Non-banking institutions - better known as the "gray market" - can legally charge up to 39.49 percent interest on unlinked shekel loans, based on the Bank of Israel's published average rate that banks charge on such loans. The "gray market" is allowed to charge up to 2.25 times the average bank rate, which reached 17.55% in July.

BIL would ban life insurance requirement: MK Ariel Weinstein (Likud) yesterday introduced a private member's bill to prevent banks and other institutions from requiring customers to buy life insurance to receive mortgages, loans or other services.

Elbit subsidiary wins \$5m. contract from US military

RACHEL NEIMAN

ELBIT Fort Worth (EFW), a Texas-based subsidiary of Elbit, has won a \$5 million contract from the US military to adapt Conduct of Fire Trainers (COFT), simulators used in the instruction of tank maneuvers.

EFW will update a previous COFT product to Bradley M2-A1/M3-A1 armored vehicles.

The contract is the second which Elbit has won in this field.

According to the tender, Elbit will initially update 21 COFT units for \$5m., with an option for an additional 72 units, or \$12m.

Elbit will manufacture a large part of the COFT systems at its plant in

Karmiel. Installation will take place at Fort Worth, with operations carried out by US-based subcontractor Lorat.

Elbit purchased its Fort Worth site from General Dynamics last year. EFW is the manufacturing center for avionics systems supplied by Elbit to Lockheed for F-16 fighter planes.

On Friday, Elscint shareholders blocked the sale of Elscintech, the company's ultrasound division, to parent company Elbit.

Representatives of institutional shareholders said they could not grant management power of attorney to value the sale because of a conflict of interests between Elscint and Elbit.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (8.10.94)			
Currency (deposit term)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.875	5.125	5.575
Pound sterling (£100,000)	4.375	4.625	5.075
German mark (DM 200,000)	4.250	4.375	4.750
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	3.125	3.250	3.625
Yen (10 million yen)	0.875	0.875	1.125

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (7.10.94)			
Currency basket	BUY	SELL	Rep. Rate*
U.S. dollar	3.2450	3.2520	3.2500
U.S. dollar	2.9871	3.0292	3.0700
German mark	1.9372	1.9545	1.9500
Pound sterling	4.7459	4.8188	4.7800
French franc	0.5871	0.5791	0.5800
Japanese yen (100)	2.9877	3.0298	3.0100
Dutch guilder	1.7309	1.7383	1.7350
Swiss franc	2.5403	2.5792	2.5600
Swedish krona	0.4073	0.4132	0.4100
Norwegian krona	0.4483	0.4529	0.4500
Danish krone	0.4829	0.5029	0.4900
Finland mark	0.6314	0.6403	0.6350
Canadian dollar	2.2143	2.2455	2.2300
Australian dollar	2.5524	2.5925	2.5700
S. African rand	0.6372	0.6480	0.6425
Belgian franc (10)	0.9429	0.9582	0.9500
Austrian schilling (10)	2.7599	2.7945	2.7750
Italian lire (1000)	1.9089	1.9337	1.9200
Jordanian dinar	-	-	1.97
Egyptian pound	-	-	4.45
ECU	3.7055	3.7677	3.7363
Irish punt	4.7008	4.7671	4.7339
Spanish peseta (100)	2.2582	2.2721	2.2650

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

(מסד) PRIME פריים
Mutual Fund for
Foreign Residents

Date: 6.10.94
Purchase Price: 96.78
Redemption Price: 95.32

leumi pia לוי

(מסד) TARGET טרגט
Mutual Fund for
Foreign Residents

Date: 6.10.94
Purchase Price: 135.31
Redemption Price: 133.10

leumi pia לוי

Astaire and Partners Ltd.
Israel Representative Office
Tel. (03) 696 3101, Fax. (03) 696 6389
Member of the SFA & London Stock Exchange

WORLD MARKET REPORTS

● The global financial markets are dominated by concerns over the development of US monetary policy. It is feared that the Federal Reserve has been dilatory in raising short-term interest rates to combat inflation and so US T-bonds have fallen, with the 30-year yield nearly up to the psychologically-important barrier of 8%.

The US equity market believes the Fed's delay will mean more aggressive rate rises than previously forecast, hitting corporate profits' growth. The DJIA has broken down through significant support levels, and the technical picture is not encouraging. This situation is likely to persist in front of the November Congressional elections, until the Fed takes decisive action to regain its credibility.

● In Europe, the German General Election on October 15 is a major factor, with the bond and equity markets both declining on thin volumes. There is uncertainty as to whether the ruling coalition will maintain its majority, and the alternatives are unpalatable. The UK gilt market cannot escape this pressure, though it is outperforming the bond market, due to the strength of sterling against the DM. UK equities are likely to under-perform gilts, as corporate profits' growth forecasts for 1995/96 are scaled back to reflect higher interest rate expectations.

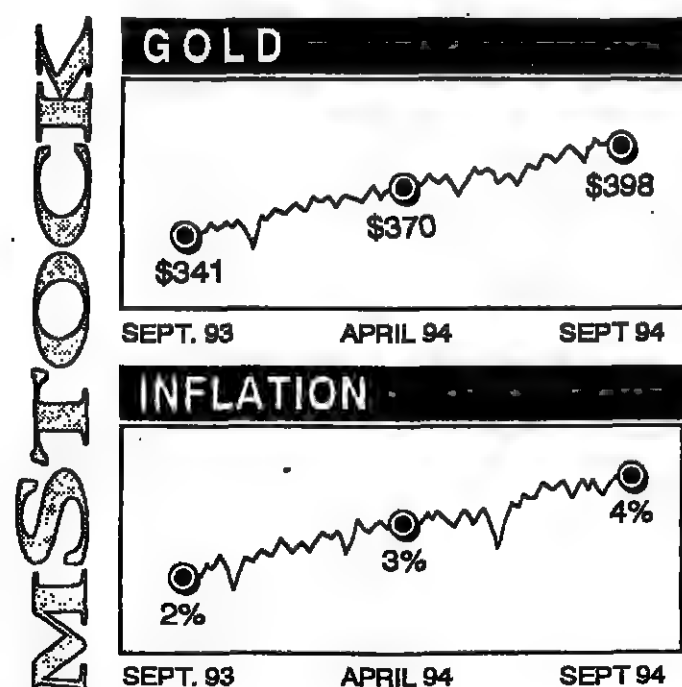
● In the Asia-Pacific Region, Hong Kong looks set for further weakness, having failed to maintain an up-trend that was set to carry the index through the 10,000 level. Kuala Lumpur is completing a corrective move from its September high, and should start performing in front of the November Budget, which is expected to be "business-friendly." Singapore has been relatively strong, and our favours sector, commercial property, has been specifically targeted. Our clients have been continuing to buy DBS Land (US\$3.30). However, both these markets will be constrained by weakness on Wall Street.

● The gold bullion price is steady around US\$322/oz., but seems unable to break through the \$400 barrier. South African gold shares appear to be full valued at these levels, and our clients have been taking profits in Vial Reels (US\$107.15) and Kiof (US\$15.70).

● In South African bonds, the main feature has been the rating accorded by Moody's (BAA 3) and Standard & Poors (BB). The former was slightly as expected, while the latter was slightly worse. However, the fact that RSA bonds have now got investment grade ratings has calmed the market, and steadied prices, with the bias somewhat on the buy side.

Any information contained herein should not be construed in any way as a public offering.

In Friday's advertisement, the wrong text appeared. The correct text is given above.



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China said on brink of spending frenzy

LONDON (Reuters) - Sales of blue jeans, CDs and cosmetics are poised to skyrocket in China as the country's economy opens up to the world, a report published yesterday said.

Titled "China's Consumer Markets: Here Comes the Boom," the report said the country of 1.2 billion people was on the brink of a major consumer boom driven by rapid income growth and market deregulation.

"Sales of luxury goods will explode as the Chinese come to spend less of their budgets on basics like food and beverages as their incomes continue to rise," the DRI/McGraw Hill report released in London said.

Staple and entertainment goods such as CDs, cosmetics, blue jeans and air conditioners should do particularly well over the decade to 2003, it said, while sales of electronic household appliances are expected to surge.

"By the year 2003, China will be among the world's largest markets for televisions, refrigerators and other appliances and electronic products," it said.

Over the decade total consumer spending will triple, from \$261 billion in 1993 to \$774.6 billion, while an expected average annual growth rate of 7.5 percent is due to make China the world's fastest-growing consumer market for the decade.

Gold, silver end lower

COMMODITIES REPORT

GOLD and silver ended lower last week after very choppy trading. Prices shifted direction several times as the market sent confusing signals due to the US job data and the movement of Iraqi troops along the Kuwaiti border.

This left traders wary of memories of the Gulf War, when gold prices tumbled.

The possibility of a US interest rate hike is also making the precious metals market keep a watchful eye.

December gold finished at \$393.80 an ounce, 1.30 lower. The metal traded between \$397.20 and \$392.00, hitting a three-week low early Friday.

December silver ended at \$5.647 an ounce, 1.8 cents lower and trading between \$5.72 and \$5.57 an ounce.

Copper futures ended sharply lower to 114.65 cents, pressured by fund selling. Despite the unexpected sharp decline in LME inventories, analysts were disappointed with this metals performance.

The nearby tight supply of copper may be easing due to the weakening in the December/March and October/December switches, analysts said.

Corn futures closed down one to 2 1/4 cents, with December off 1/4 at 2.14 1/4 per bushel. Pre-hedging ahead of expected weekend harvesting pulled prices down.

Bullish USDA export figures released on Thursday fueled early gains in corn, but these eroded as commercial and commission house selling developed later on.

Wheat closed higher, with December futures up 4 1/4 to \$4.12 1/4. Prices have moved higher in recent weeks due to reports of a poor crop in Australia and delays in harvesting in some of the former Soviet republics.

Early buying was triggered by the USDA's report, recent sales to Egypt and Tunisia, and reports of a pending tender by Russia.

Soybean futures tumbled to contract lows, with November closing at 5.27 1/4 per bushel. Corn and soybean harvests should advance in some areas with clear skies predicted, but scattered rain was forecast in portions of the eastern corn belt.

World sugar closed firmer across the board, with March futures settling at 12.47 cents per pound, after trading between 12.49 and 12.35.

Traders attributed this to a price reversal and the fact that early selling pressure from small speculators had fizzled out.

Arabica coffee ended in losses for the second consecutive session, as Brazil received more rain in its drought-plagued coffee groves. December prices closed at 193.50 cents per pound after trading between 199.25 and 189.50.

Cocoa prices ended broadly lower, closing at \$1,253 a ton after reaching a five-month low of \$1,248 a ton. Brokers said prices were mostly manipulated by fund technicians, as the market is currently viewed as virtually balanced.

Courtesy Michael Zweber, Comstock Trading Ltd.

THE Israel Consumer Council plans to address the Knesset Economic Committee today, demanding that the government supervise the annual lease payment rates which the Israel Lands Administration charges.

Israel Consumer Council managing director Esther Geller Sevan said the authority's new tenancy rates have increased some payments by between 900 percent and 1,000%.

In April last year, the Israel Lands Administration changed its calculation of lease payments for apartments constructed on the authority's land many years ago.

The tariffs were re-calculated in line with similar apartments situated on the same plot.

The council said the new calculations have forced thousands of residents, including pensioners and senior citizens who purchased apartments dozens of years ago, to pay very high tenancy rates.

"As long as the Israel Lands Administration is a monopoly and its decision to re-calculate tenancy rates significantly hinders consumers, with contracts, it is not right to leave the rates unsupervised," said Geller Sevan.

Mercaz Um-Rashrash has started construction of the Mall Ha'ayon commercial project in Eilat at a total investment of \$35 million, the company announced this week.

The mall will be situated on a seven-dunam plot adjacent to the Um-Rashrash historical site, between the city's hotel district, airport and center. Mercaz Um-Rashrash is jointly owned by Ofek Rashim and Arich Dagen, a businessman with property in Eilat.

The 22,000-sq.-m., three-floor building was designed by architect Shmuel Ravich. The beach level is designed to include a variety of facilities for bathers, such as showers, lockers, a fitness room, 24 rooms available for rent on an hourly or daily basis, shooting range and cafeteria. The mall will also contain a 1,000 sq.m. entertainment center, including computerized games.

The 7,500-sq.-m. ground floor will include drug stores, cafes, res-

taurants and international food chains. The first floor will contain shops and entertainment facilities, including a cinema showing three-dimensional films.

The developers intend to rent the building at \$60-\$100 per square meter, a sales turnover of between 4% and 8%. The company said construction is scheduled to end in the second half of 1996.

In addition, the developers plan to construct a two-floor, 250 sq.m. promenade along the beach and an eight-floor building on top of the Mall Ha'ayon complex.

Land prices in Eilat have doubled in dollar terms over the past year, according to Maldan, the organization of real estate agents.

Nahman Sechter, chairman of Maldan's Eilat branch, blames the surge on the Housing Ministry's and Eilat municipality's failure to publish tenders for construction of land.

Sechter demanded the ministry publish a tender for construction of 7,000 housing units in the Sahmon site south of the city. He said this is the only plot in Eilat which is available for construction of large housing developments.

According to Sechter, plans to develop the plot were approved four years ago, but the tender was not published due to a dispute between the municipality and the ministry.

Pritzker Enterprises, Shoulon Investments and MBS plan to invest \$50 million in construction of a business complex in downtown Haifa.

The City Windows center will contain 30,000 sq.m. of office space and 10,000 sq.m. of commercial space. The complex will be situated near the government area in the Silikona district.

The developers plan to start construction this week.

Pritzker Enterprises manager Shimon Pritzker said lawyers and insurance and shipping companies have expressed an interest in the building. Pritzker said the office building will be the largest in downtown Haifa.

The building will include a hall, which will contain all the city's courts. The commercial sector will include supermarket chains, banks, fast food chains and other stores.

The developers plan to construct a four-floor underground parking lot for 1,100 vehicles.

Industrial Buildings has rented out 2,350 sq.m. in the company's industrial project in Sderot at \$3.5 per square meter.

Toy manufacturer Ofarot rented 1,000 sq.m. and the Greenberg supermarket chain has rented the remaining 1,350 sq.m.

Industrial Buildings has won the government contract to rent and occupy the Value Added Tax and customs office in the North.

The VAT and customs authority has rented 700 sq.m. in Industrial Buildings Lev Ha'askim complex in Upper Nazareth. The 5,700-sq.-m. complex is situated adjacent to the municipality's new building.

Caligula Industries, the shoe manufacturer, has rented 250 sq.m. in the Mirazim building in Jaffa for \$12 per square meter. The shop will offer for sale shoes at special discounts and export surpluses.

The Haifa-based A. Dorl has sold 40 out of 86 units available in the Ramot Modi'in development in the last three days. The development consists of 314 housing units on 44,000 sq.m.

The company has sold three-room, 80-sq.-m. apartments for \$115,000 and four-room, 107-sq.-m. apartments for \$145,000. The company is offering four-and-a-half room, 124-sq.-m. apartments for \$160,000, and five-room, 134-sq.-m. apartments for \$175,000.

Mivnei Gazit reported the sale of 50 apartments in the Gali Hof development in Givat Olga. The development consists of 184 apartments facing the sea. The company is offering a three-room, 105-sq.-m. apartment for \$126,000.

US textile giant lobbies against GATT

WASHINGTON - He's rich. He's courtly. He's determined and effective, say both allies and opponents of South Carolina textile magnate Roger Milliken, who has spent considerable time and money trying to defeat the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

This week, Milliken and his allies scored a big victory, blocking a vote on the trade pact until after the US November election.

Arm-in-arm with Ross Perot, Ralph Nader, textile union leaders, Pat Buchanan and some environmentalists, the 77-year-old industrialist is attempting to persuade members of Congress that the trade agreement represents a dangerous threat to US sovereignty and prosperity.

Milliken, whose name is often modified by the phrase "publicity shy," was not available to talk about his role in opposing the proposed trade pact. But his hand was evident everywhere on Capitol Hill.

Milliken persuades with his command of the facts, his personal "old world" charm and his shrewdness about how Capitol Hill works, said those who have watched him.

"He's the kind of guy who, when he walks into a congressional office, he knows the names of the schedulers," said Steven Hoffman, a former Labor Department official who has been retained by Milliken to work against GATT. "He knows the people there, and he knows their value to the member. He's not just a suit who drops in and says 'where's the boss?'"

"Mr. Milliken is a very effective voice for his industry," said Robert Hall, vice president of the National Retail Federation and a supporter of GATT. "He's an ardent protectionist and, quite frankly, has been the principal driving force behind giving a bit of damage to US consumers," he said.

Among other things, the trade agreement would replace the decades-old Multifiber Agreement, which limits the import of cheap textiles and apparel.

Milliken and Hoffman produced a memo from Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher warning that small countries would be able to impose their will on the US in trade disputes under the proposed World Trade Organization.

Milliken also visited members of Congress armed with a memo by economist Pat Choate, who helped Perot oppose the North American Free Trade Agreement, on how members of the WTO were likely to vote in disputes with the US.

Milliken worries that his generation will be the first to turn over to the next generation an America that is less prosperous than it was, said John Nash Jr., Washington counsel to Milliken & Co. His concern, he said, is that the trade agreement will result in US manufacturers moving production offshore, eliminating decent-paying manufacturing jobs.

"He's a very dedicated, very focused individual who is highly principled and unrelenting in pursuit of causes he deems worth the effort," said William Armfield IV, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute and the chairman of Unify Inc., a textile yarn company in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Milliken's privately-held textile empire, which has sales estimated at more than \$2.5 billion, is one of the most technologically advanced and competitive firms in the industry,

according to friends and competitors. In 1989, the company won the Malcolm Baldrige award for quality, and it also has won a European award.

The company "is always on the cutting edge and has experienced significant growth" since Milliken took over from his father at age 31, said ATMI's Armfield.

"If there is any company that is positioned to take advantage of things like NAFTA and the GATT, it's a company like his," said a lobbyist who supports the trade pact. "I really think he approaches it more from a philosophical point of view rather than based on what is good for his company," said the lobbyist, who asked not to be identified.

Milliken has a lot of money - *Forbes* magazine estimates his fortune at about \$600 million - and he has sprinkled it liberally on Republican candidates and think tanks and political action committees that support Republicans and conservative causes.

For instance, he gave \$255,000 between 1985 and 1992 to GOPAC, a political action committee run by House Minority Whip Newt Gingrich that spends its money on recruiting and training Republican candidates, mostly for state and local offices.

During the rush to get GATT approved before Congress was scheduled to break for the elections, Milliken, memos in hand, met with Gingrich and succeeded in raising some questions in the minority whip's mind about some aspects of the pact, said Hoffman, who attended the meeting.

Although Gingrich says he supports GATT, he also supported efforts to delay a vote on it.

Hollinger to build up Telegraph stake again

TORONTO (Reuters) - Hollinger Inc. plans to build up its stake in Britain's *The Telegraph* Plc., five months after its sale of a large block of stock at near double current market prices.

The company said Friday it will begin buying 6.8 million shares in *The Telegraph*, the owner of the flagship newspaper *The Daily Telegraph*, to raise its stake to 62 percent from 57%.

"Notwithstanding the severe competition in the quality newspaper market in the United Kingdom, Hollinger is confident of the prospects of *The Telegraph* and believes that at their current levels the shares represent an attractive investment," Hollinger said.

However, Hollinger warned that *The Telegraph's* operating profit will be lower in the third quarter than in the same period a year earlier because of the cut in the cover price of *The Daily Telegraph* in June and other costs.

Telegraph shares surged on the news to a high of 355p on the London Stock Exchange before dropping to close at 334p from Thursday's close of 310p. Hollinger shares in Canada were flat at C\$13.25 (\$9.80).

"This has come as quite a surprise. Hollinger has been making noises about buying back some stock, but nobody expected it so soon," said one London-based analyst.

"We will have to see how high the share price goes. They might not be too keen to jump in if the price roars away."

However, *Telegraph* stock is still trading at a substantial discount to the 587p a share at which Hollinger sold a block of 12.5 million shares in May.

The sale was followed in June by a sharp cut in *The Daily Telegraph's* cover price in a bitter circulation war with Rupert Murdoch's *The Times*.

Hollinger said Friday that despite the forecast of a lower third quarter, underlying profitability was sound.

"Improving advertising revenues, buoyant circulation, adoption of a number of cost savings measures and the strong performance of overseas investments... all indicate reliable underlying profitability," it said.

Hollinger said audited circulation of *The Daily Telegraph* had risen by about 100,000 to near 1.09 million since the cover price was reduced.

It highlighted the performance of 25%-owned Australian publisher John Fairfax Holdings Ltd., which boosted after-tax profit by 65% in the year to June 30.

Third-quarter results of both Hollinger and *The Telegraph* are expected on November 17.

TEL AVIV STOCKS									
Multi-sided trading					Two-sided trading				

Late goal saves Newcastle's record

NEWCASTLE (Reuters) - Newcastle United narrowly maintained its unbeaten start to the season when a Steve Howey goal two minutes from time earned it a 1-1 draw with Blackburn Rovers yesterday.

The Premier League leaders seemed to be heading towards their first defeat after falling behind in a disappointing match to a 58th-minute penalty from England striker Alan Shearer.

But Newcastle's fanatical "Toon Army" supporters lifted their side for a rousing finale which brought them a goal which had previously looked unlikely.

Blackburn, who defended as a solid unit throughout the match, allowed Newcastle to dictate the game for the last few minutes and finally the pressure told.

The visiting side failed to clear the ball from its goalmouth and Howey thundered the ball in through a mass of Blackburn defenders.

The result stretches Newcastle's

unbeaten run in all matches this season to 13 games. Nine of those have been league matches and it leads the table with 23 points, two clear of Nottingham Forest, with Blackburn third on 18.

Rovers went ahead after 58 minutes when Newcastle goalkeeper Pavel Smicsek brought down Jason Wilcox in the box. The Newcastle-born Shearer made no mistake, scoring at the end where he used to watch his local side as a boy.

The turning point for Newcastle came when Lee was replaced by new signing Paul Kilton with Peter Beardsley dropping back into midfield.

Beardsley's major contribution to the game came after an hour when he volleyed spectacularly against the top of the crossbar from the edge of the penalty area.

At the other end, Blackburn's Chris Sutton looked below par and striking partner Shearer had little to show for his efforts.

DIVISION ONE: Stoke 1, Luton 2.

Bloom faces Muster in Eisenberg Open

HEATHER CHAIT

THE \$275,000 Joyce Eisenberg Israel Open, the country's top tennis tournament, gets underway today in Ramat Hasharon with five Israelis playing first-round matches.

Israel's No. 2, Gilad Bloom, 198 in the ATP rankings, will have to pull out all the stops against Thomas Muster of Austria, seeded third.

Amos Mansdorf has a day's rest, playing his first match tomorrow against fifth seed Spain's Javier Sanchez.

Eyal Ran (222), a wildcard entry like Bloom, will meet eighth seed Sweden's Jonas Bjorkman (54).

Seventeen-year-old Eyal Erlich has an easier draw against fellow Israeli Yoni Erlich (no relation) who enters the main draw after just defeating Nir Welgreen in the final qualifying round by a score-

line of 7-6(5), 6-7(5), 6-3.

Offer Sela, who gained passage to the main draw at the expense of Lior Dahan, will play Vince Spadea of the U.S. Sela had a straight-forward 6-2, 6-2 win over Dahan.

Top seed Wayne Ferreira from South Africa, ranked 11th in the world, should encounter little opposition from Spain's Francisco Roig, placed over 100 places below him.

Mansdorf, looking cool and healthy after his severe cramps in the Davis Cup against Belgium, was open about his prospects. "I don't have as much confidence as before but this is my home court and I think I can win."

Other action today: Christian Sacuma (Germany) vs Jan Apell (Sweden); Christian Bengtsson (Sweden) vs Jordi Benito (Spain); Filip Dewilder (Belgium) vs Chuck Adams (USA). Play begins at 2 p.m.

Rishon Lezion still perfect

JOEL GORDIN

Kami who kept a cool head to bag a vital eight points. The visitors were two points behind in the dying moments when he sank both ends of a one-and-one to force an overtime (85-86).

Jerusalem's Motti Levy made some egregious errors in overtime, losing the ball to poor passing and shooting and Rishon was able to leave the capital with its unbeaten record intact.

Maccabi TA 73, Hap Jerusalem 67. The visitors to Yad Eliyahu succeeded in holding the hosts to a close contest for most of the game. Jerusalem played a clever tactical game in which 19-year-old playmaker Roy Avni thoroughly outshone his much vaunted opposite number Guy Godes.

Radisav Curcic (22) kept Maccabi in the game for long periods. Morris Coleman also scored 22 and Doron Jamchek 13.

Four men scored 14 points for Jerusalem: Radenko Dvorosh, Papi Turge-man, Billy Thompson and Hubert Roberts. John Daizell sank three three-pointers.

Hap Gaili Elyon 100, Hap Givatayim 81. The interest at Kfar Blum was focused on new Americans Darryn Daye and Terry Dozer who have replaced Mike Gibson and Andrej Zelenbach. Neither disappointed: Daye netted 23 and snatched eight rebounds while Dozer, who arrived only yesterday, scored 15 and gathered in five rebounds.

Bnei Herzliya 100, Hapoel Haifa 87. There are rumors of low morale as a result of financial problems in the Haifa ranks, and the home team's display, especially in the second half, reflected this. Much of the game was a scoring contest between the three Herzliya sharpshooters, John Hudson, Paul Thompson and Amir Katz.

Hapoel Eilat 96, Hapoel Gvat 82. Gvat was disappointing against its southern visitors who, after a poor start to the season, are improving from game to game. Eilat is now 4-2, while Gvat drops to 2-4.

Mac Ramat Gan 161, Bnei RG 66. The Bnei youth team face continuation.

The final sixth round game will be tonight when Hapoel Holon hosts Hapoel Tel Aviv. The matchup will be shown live on Cable TV's Channel 5.

2nd Test ends in draw

RAWALPINDI (Reuters) - Australian fast bowler Damien Fleming took a hat-trick on his Test debut and Pakistan captain Salim Malik completed a record-breaking double century as the second Test ended in a draw yesterday.

Pakistan, which followed on 261 behind, was all out for 537 on the fifth and final day, and the match ended with Australia 14 for one in its second innings.

The draw ensured that Pakistan takes a 1-0 series lead into the

third and last Test starting in Lahore on November 1.

Fleming accomplished the hat-trick in his first Test when he took wickets with the last two deliveries of his 23rd over and the first of his 24th, removing Asim Malik (65), Izzat-ul-Haq and Salim Malik.

Salim, who resumed on 155 out of the overnight 324 for two, went on to 237 - his first double century in 79 Tests and the highest score by a Pakistani against Australia.

Boone new KC field boss

KANSAS CITY (AP) - Bob Boone, a catcher for 18 seasons, was named as manager of the Kansas City Royals, replacing Hal McRae, who was sacked the day after the strike took effect.

The Royals hope to cut their \$40 million payroll and embark on a youth movement next season by relying heavily on their minor-league prospects.

Royals president and general manager Herk Robinson said the Royals needed a manager with better communication skills than the volatile McRae. McRae became known for an incident two years ago in which a sports writer was struck by a thrown object and another tirade in which he called Royals fans stupid for questioning a pitching change.

Boone, a bench coach with the Cincinnati Reds, finished his career with the Royals in 1990 after playing for the Philadelphia Phillies and California Angels.

The son of former Major League third baseman Ray Boone and the father of Cincinnati Reds' infielder Brett Boone, he will manage a team that has suffered the death of owner and founder Ewing Kauffman and the retirement of franchise player George Brett within a year. It is a club struggling to find a new identity - all the way down to tearing up its artificial turf and planting grass.

France, Romania fight out goalless draw

ST ETIENNE (Reuters) - France discovered a team and Romania secured a point as the two favorites in European championship group one both emerged with some satisfaction from a goalless draw on Saturday.

An experimental French team totally dominated for 90 minutes and their only disappointment was their failure to score the goal they deserved on a chilly evening.

Nicolas Ouedec hit the bar in France's best chance in the 58th minute and Romanian goalkeeper Bogdan Stelea made some good saves, notably from Marcel Desailly, as the French pressed relentlessly forward.

Romania, packing their mid-field tight, never threatened once in the entire match, but came through a tough assignment with a draw which kept their hopes alive to finish top of the group.

European Nations' Championship qualifying group 1

	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Romania	2	1	0	2	3	4	3
France	1	1	0	2	1	2	3
Slovakia	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Poland	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	0	1	1	3	0	1

Next matches: Oct 12 - Israel v Slovakia, Poland v Azerbaijan.



MOMENTS TO REMEMBER - Boston College fans give the goalpost a workout after their team's defeat of Notre Dame at Alumni Stadium in Newton, Massachusetts. (AP)

Boston College upsets Notre Dame

MIAMI (AP) - Same old story for Florida State against Miami. Same as last year for Notre Dame against Boston College.

The No. 13 Miami Hurricanes did the usual against the previously unbeaten and third-ranked Seminoles, winning 34-20 Saturday night at the Orange Bowl for their fourth victory in the last five seasons. Since 1987, six of FSU's 11 losses have been to Miami.

The latest loss once again may cost Bobby Bowden's team a shot at the national title. By picking up where they left off last season, the Boston College Eagles probably ruined Notre Dame's shot, too.

Last season, it was David Gordon's 41-yard field goal on the final play that edged the Irish 41-39 and dropped them from the No. 1 ranking. This time, it wasn't even close, a 30-11 Boston College victory that was decided in the third quarter at Boston.

"We're very, very, very, very disappointed," said Notre

Dame coach Lou Holtz, who has lost two games before November for the first time since 1986, his first year at the school.

"We just got beat. We got beat in every facet of the game."

Just as the Eagles have recently meant trouble for the Irish, the Illinois mean trouble for Ohio State when the game's at Ohio Stadium.

Illinois won for the fourth straight time at Columbus, upsetting the 17th-ranked Buckeyes 24-10. Jasper Strong's 49-yard TD catch put the Illini ahead for good on the last play of the third quarter.

The eighth-ranked Irish took their worst loss since a 35-13 defeat at Penn State in 1991. Notre Dame hadn't lost in 16 road games since.

All the Eagles (2-2) needed to beat Notre Dame (4-2) again was their almost-impenetrable defense, a flea-flicker, a fake field goal and another mediocre outing by Notre Dame freshman quarter-

back Ron Powins.

The Eagles, who led 7-3 at half-time, then scored on their first three possessions of the second half.

"You can only dream about it," Boston College quarterback Mark Hartsell said. "It's an overwhelming feeling."

In other games, top-ranked Florida defeated LSU 42-18, No. 2 Nebraska routed Oklahoma State 32-3, (5) Colorado beat Missouri 38-23, (23) Colorado State upset (6) Arizona 21-16, (7) Michigan beat Michigan State 40-20, (9) Auburn rolled over Mississippi State 42-18, and (10) Texas A&M defeated Houston 38-7.

Also, (11) Alabama beat Southern Mississippi 14-6, (12) Washington defeated San Jose State 34-20, (14) North Carolina edged Georgia Tech 31-24, (15) Texas beat (16) Oklahoma 17-10, Louisville upset (18) North Carolina State 35-14, (20) Virginia Tech defeated Temple 41-13, (21) Syracuse beat Pittsburgh 31-7, (22) Washington State beat Oregon 21-7, (24) Wisconsin defeated Northwestern 46-14, and (25) Utah beat San Diego State 38-22.

PAOK Saloniki is Mac TA's first hurdle

JOEL GORDIN

MACCABI Tel Aviv will begin its European Club Championship best-of-16 round on October 27 at Yad Eliyahu.

Maccabi has been placed in Group A, according to the draw held in Munich over the weekend.

The Israeli champions' first game is against Greece's PAOK Saloniki who last week ousted Hapoel Tel Aviv from the contest with a home win.

The teams in Group B are: Croatia's Cibona Zagreb, Turkey's Efes Pilsen, Germany's Bayer Leverkusen, Spain's Barcelona and Joventut Badalona, Italy's Bologna, Greece's Olympiakos Piraeus and France's Limoges.

The top four in each group will advance to the best-of-three quarter-finals which start on March 9. The Final Four will take place in Zaragoza April 11-13.

In the third (preliminary) round

of the European Cup, Hapoel Tel Aviv, relegated from the European Club Championships, will face the Czech Republic's Banika Brno at home on October 25 and away on November 1.

The same contest, Hapoel Jerusalem has been drawn against Spain's Taugres, at home on October 25 and away on November 1. The winners will go through to the final pool.

Maccabi's schedule

27/10	PAOK Saloniki, Greece (Home)
3/11	Panathinaikos, Greece (Away)
24/11	Real Madrid, Spain (A)
1/12	Scavolini Pesaro, Italy (A)
8/12	Olympia Ljubljana, Slovenia (A)
15/12	CSKA Moscow, Russia (A)
5/1	Banika Lison, Portugal (A)
12/1	PAOK Saloniki, Greece (A)
19/1	Panathinaikos, Greece (A)
26/1	Real Madrid, Spain (A)
2/2	Scavolini Pesaro, Italy (A)
9/2	Olympia Ljubljana, Slovenia (A)
16/2	CSKA Moscow, Russia (A)
23/2	Banika Lison, Portugal (A)

Canada wins Dunhill Cup

ST ANDREWS (Reuters) - Unseeded Canada captured the Dunhill Cup for the first time after Tom Kite bounced his second shot out of bounds at the notorious "Road Hole" 17th at St Andrews yesterday.

Canada's stunning triumph came when it beat defending champions the US 2-1 as Dave Barr, his country's top player for a decade, edged Kite 70-71.

That was the closest contest of the three. It was level after 14 holes but Barr tangled his 15th with a six-iron approach to two feet.

At the 17th, considered one of the toughest par fours in the world, Kite's second shot bounced off the road beside the green and sailed over the rock wall out of bounds. He took a two-shot penalty and finished with a double bogey six.

Barr had a bogey but his two-shot cushion held up despite a birdie from Kite at the last.

Curtis Strange won his fifth successive match for the Americans by 67-74 over Rick Gibson and Ray Stewart delivered the final point 71-72 in a match he always led against world number six Fred Couples.

Stewart birdied the first two holes and was never in real danger of being overhauled.

It was the second notable scalp of the day for the mired Stewart ranked 452nd in the world. He beat world number 10 David Frost 70-75 to help Canada into the final.

SCOREBOARD

TRIATHLON - Israel's Esther Maimon took 4th place in the over-40 event in Sydney yesterday in which 1,200 triathletes took part.

VOLLEYBALL - Italy beat the Netherlands 3-1 (15-18, 11-15, 15-11, 15-1) to capture the men's world championships in Athens on Saturday.

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